DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 125 651 IR 003 741

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TITLE A Survey of Library Resources in Judaic Studies in the FAUL and SUNY Center Libraries; With Recommendations Toward Formulating Plans for Possible Areas of Cooperative Collection Development.
INSTITUTION State Univ. of New York, Buffalo. Univ. Libraries.
PUB DATE Apr 76
NOTE 119p.

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.83 HC-$6.01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Ethnic Groups; *Jews; *Judaism; *Library Collections; *Library Surveys; *Religious Cultural Groups; Resource Materials; University Libraries
IDENTIFIERS FAUL; Five Associated University Libraries; New York; State University of New York; SUNY

ABSTRACT

A survey to determine the extent of their Judaic studies resources was undertaken at seven university libraries belonging to the Five Associated University Libraries (FAUL) consortium or the State University of New York (SUNY) University Center libraries. Limiting Judaic resources to five major classes defined by the Library of Congress, shelf holdings and periodicals were quantitatively and qualitatively evaluated using data from questionnaires and informal interviews. This report provides histories of the libraries involved, presents the results of the survey, and makes recommendations for future policy. (EMH)

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ED125651

A SURVEY OF LIBRARY RESOURCES IN JUDAIC STUDIES

in the

FAUL and SUNY Center Libraries

with Recommendations Toward Formulating Plans for Possible Areas of Cooperative Collection Development

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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Marianne Goldstein

Lockwood Memorial Library

State University of New York at Buffalo

April, 1976

IR 003 741

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to thank John Aubry, Coordinator of Library Systems, Five Associated University Libraries (FAUL); the Director's Office, University Libraries of the State University of New York at Buffalo; and all the many individuals at the seven university libraries who made it possible for me to conduct this survey.

Special thanks are extended to Manuel D. Lopez, a colleague in the Lockwood Memorial Library Reference Department for his advice and encouragement, and to Sara W. Collins, Senior Clerk, who typed the manuscript and had many helpful suggestions for the arrangement of the content.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The teaching of Judaic Studies in American institutions of higher education has seen a tremendous growth since World War II and in recent years with the revival of ethnic studies. The American Jewish Yearbook for 1975 presents a very useful report by Dr. Charles Berlin on "Library Resources for Jewish Studies in the United States." In this survey and report, Dr. Berlin, Judaica Bibliographer at Harvard College Library, reviews the growth of Judaic Studies and the development of library collections over the last thirty years.[1] The interested reader may refer to that report for references to the previous literature and to charts providing a list of the eleven major research collections of Judaica.[2] Twenty-seven universities are shown with holdings over 10,000 volumes.[3]

The B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations has published a catalogue of courses at American colleges and universities listing some 325 institutions offering some courses in Jewish studies.[4] Forty colleges are shown offering undergraduate majors and twenty-seven offer graduate studies.[5]

For the purpose of the American Jewish Yearbook survey, a questionnaire was sent to universities, colleges and research institutions. The receipt of the questionnaire and its concerns prompted this writer to consider a survey not only of her own library's resources for Judaic Studies but also of those in the regional consortium and within the State University Centers. A sabbatical leave provided the time needed to plan and carry out the project.

Purpose And Rationale

The project plan was to describe and document the libraries' resources, the programs offered, the size of the faculty and student body and to relate these elements. It was hoped that some recommendations toward formulating plans for possible areas of cooperative development could be identified.

The project would also serve as a model for other surveys of collections in specific areas. The plan was further deemed useful knowing that diminishing funds would soon require 1) more selective buying; 2) deliberate efforts to share available resources; and 3) specific knowledge of existing programs and strengths of collections.

The seven university libraries to be included in the survey were selected because of their relationship to each other. Five of the seven libraries belong to the Five Associated University Libraries (FAUL) consortium. Four of the seven libraries are State University of New York University Center libraries. Of these four, the two SUNY Center libraries at Albany and Stony Brook do not belong to FAUL, but it seemed appropriate to include them because of their position in the SUNY system. The current members of the FAUL consortium are the libraries of the State University of New York at Binghamton and at Buffalo, Cornell University, University of Rochester and Syracuse University. The consortium's purpose is

> to promote and implement cooperative projects which increase the usefulness and availability of library materials and services to the student, faculty, staff and research communities at each member university. Several methods to attain this objective are under development: staff pooling, resource sharing, transportation and delivery services, and cooperative experimentation with new technologies. The group is working toward a coordinated plan for

library growth and expansion in order to meet the awesome challenge of providing superior library and information services.[6]

With regard to the SUNY system, in the Report of the Advisory Committee on Planning for the Academic Libraries of New York State, 1973, Commissioner of Education Nyquist charged the committee with the responsibility of developing guidelines for planning the integration and utilization of academic library resources in the period to 1990. Guidelines for cooperative acquisitions were certainly a consideration in such a charge to the committee, but as the committee stated in the report and as was pointed out by the Regents themselves in Education Beyond High School -- "to be fully meaningful such cooperative collection policies will have to await inter-institutional rationalization of academic programs, and that may yet be some time away.[7]

It is understood that decisions on academic programs are made by faculty and administration in the processes of academic decision making. Librarians buy those books which support the academic programs. David Kaser has observed that strong library collections have tended to influence academic decision making by attracting scholars to a particular campus.[8] By extension, it can be seen that librarians by making better known the library resources of a consortium or region can similarly affect academic decision making.

The description and evaluation of the resources of institutions that already have mechanisms for facilitating interlibrary cooperation is of particular interest. The FAUL Consortium provides such mechanisms. In May 1974 its Board of Directors approved the establishment of a standing Committee on Collection Development. This group seeks to establish better communication among member libraries on collection policies and explore potential areas for increased cooperation. In a study sponsored by the FAUL Consortium, Marion

Wilden-Hart suggested that "as top priority, we should describe our special collections between us in terms of user's subject fields, locate others in the same field, interrelate them, and disseminate this information to present and potential users."[9] The report describes a number of ways to share the knowledge of the contents of the collections, a topic which will get more attention in the section of this report dealing with areas of cooperation. Since there already existed a consortium which had been organized for the purpose of promoting cooperative projects, it seemed reasonable to seek FAUL's support for the study in principle and to develop a model that would provide input into that consortium's knowledge of its resources.

With the exception of Cornell, the libraries will be referred to by their place names in the pages of this report. All of these libraries offer some programs of Judaic Studies; all of them use the New York State Interlibrary Loan network, and all have access to the OCLC (Ohio College Library Center) terminals. Consortium members may approach each other directly for inter-library borrowing, with the exception that Cornell must be approached through NYSILL. The policy of "Open Access" gives any member of a SUNY-institution in-person borrowing privileges in any other SUNY Library.

Judaic Studies Resources - Definition and Parameters

Library resources in Judaic Studies that will be documented are primarily those generally classified under the following Library of Congress Classifications: B - Philosophy; BM - Judaism; BS - Bible Study; DS - History; and PJ - Jewish Literature. Table 1 below gives a further breakdown of the specific Library of Congress Classification numbers under which Judaica holdings were counted and evaluated in detail.

TABLE 1

MAJOR AREAS OF JUDAICA RESOURCES
(by L.C. Classification and Subject)

I. Jewish Philosophy and Religion

B154 - 159	Jewish Philosophy
B755 - 759	Jewish Philosophers
BJ1279 - 1287	Jewish Ethics
BM1 - 488	Judaism: history; Pre-Talmudic literature
BM525 - 532	Cabala; tradition; myths and legends
BM534 - 538	Relation of Judaism to special subject fields 1801-
BM560 - 755	Judaism: Modern works, Dogmatic Judaism and Practical Judaism
BM900 - 990	Samaritans

II. Rabbinical Literature

BM495 - 518	Sources of Jewish Religion: Talmudic literature and Midrash
BM520 - 523	Jewish Law
BM54[illegible] - 555	Principles of Judaism: EArly to 1800

III. Biblical Studies

BS701 - 1675	Biblical texts and exegesis
BS1691 - 1830	Apocrypha and Apocryphal Books

IV. Jewish History

DS101 - 151	Israel (Palestine). The Jews - History

V. Jewish Philology and Literature

PJ4501 - 5110	Hebrew Language, Literature; Judeo-Arabic; Judeao-Persian
PJ5111 - 5192	Yiddish Language, Literature
PJ5201 - 5329	Aramic

Library materials related to Jewish Studies classified in other social sciences or natural sciences have not been considered in this report. A partial shelf-list count of titles that fall in Library of Congress Classes A through Z which are not included in Table 1 may be found in Appendix 3. The documentation of resources to be found in Chapter IV will include

1) a shelf-list count in detail and comments on the quantitative measures thereby arrived at; 2) a qualitative evaluation based on limited bibliographic checking and 3) a periodical evaluation based on information and statistics gathered for Selected Serials in Judaic, Biblical and Near Eastern Studies in the FAUL Consortium and SUNY Center Libraries.[10]

The Survey Method

Library literature reveals no models for the systematic description of subject collections. The problem of providing a qualitative evaluation is aptly expressed in the statement "no easily applicable criteria have been developed for measuring quality in library collections, and this is a subject which should be vigorously pursued.[11]

In planning the survey, two studies proved to be particularly helpful. Herbert Goldhor's An Introduction to Scientific Research in Librarianship[12] and Maurice B. Line's Library Surveys[13] suggested a number of considerations for data gathering. The final decision was to obtain as much information on an informal-questionnaire-interview basis and to support the data so gathered by 1) public records available; 2) shelf-list counts; 3) informal interview and observation. It should be borne in mind, that all the data was to be gathered by the writer; there had been no attempt made to get grant support. Support from the home institution has been in terms of sabbatical leave granted and clerical facilities. The investigator was also requested by the cooperating institutions not to utilize a questionnaire but to collect data on site. It is hoped that the validity of the data gathered is tested by judgments based on all observations.

Arrangements and Procedures

The Project Description and Outline (Appendix 1 and 2) was submitted to the FAUL Coordinator, Mr. John Aubrey, who kindly agreed to contact the Directors of the FAUL Libraries to gain their interest and support. The other two SUNY Center Directors of Libraries were contacted directly by mail and approval was received within a very short time from the Directors of Libraries at SUNY Albany as well as Stony Brook and from the members of the Collection Development Committee of FAUL who assured me of their interest and cooperation. Dates for visiting each library were set. The visits took place in the months of October, November and December, 1974. Each visit took from three to five days. At two of the libraries visited, Cornell and SUNY at Binghamton, which have the strongest Judaica holdings, more time would have been useful. A great deal of time was spent in tedious tasks of data collection, such as shelflist measurements, serial records checking, and some bibliographic checking. It will become quite obvious that many parts of this survey can be performed by non-professional help under supervision by a librarian. A consistant plan for bibliographic checking for a qualitative evaluation had to be sacrificed due to the labor and time involved.

Each visit was to take place with the understanding that I would be responsible for the collecting of all data. The data collection tools included 1) questionnaires to be used in informal interviewing with librarians and faculty; 2) lists of serials to be checked and also a list of Library of Congress classification numbers under which serials in the major areas of Judaic Studies are classified; 3) xerox copies of those sections of the Library of Congress classification schedules in the major areas for which the shelf-list was to be counted; and 4) xeroxed lists of some bibliographies to be checked as time permitted.

It was understood that each library would receive a copy of the report before publication. Without exception, each library's administrative and library staff extended every possible courtesy and assistance in introducing me to the pertinent staff members, making available descriptive material such as annual reports, handbooks, college catalogs, cataloging statistics, etc. It became quite evident that in most cases little specific information was available on the Judaica collections. There were two notable exceptions. Some statistics were available for SUNY at Binghamton. A general evaluation in preparation for the submission of a proposal for a Certificate program in Judaic Studies had taken place. SUNY at Albany had a computer generated shelf-list print-out for the Judaic Studies Collection and the bibliographer responsible for the collection was able to provide an evaluation of the Judaica collection.[14]

The information has been gathered and is presented in the following chapters. Chapter II gives highlights of each library's collection with reference to their Judaica resources. The documentation for the Judaic Studies programs, the student enrollments, and the library holdings is valid only for the period ending December, 1974. Resources and services for all seven university libraries are discussed in Chapter III. Chapter IV gives detailed documentation in quantitative and to some limited extent qualitative terms. An attempt is made to evaluate the holdings and identify areas of subject strengths. Summary characteristics of Judaica Resources - Programs - Services - etc. as presented in Chapter II, III, and IV are given in tabular form in Appendix 5.

II. LIBRARY HISTORIES

Each library is briefly described here in terms of its unique features in regard to Judaica resources, Judaic Studies programs and program levels, and present collection sizes. The data presented is valid only for the period ending December, 1974. It is understood that programs are constantly subject to change, and that collections grow and atrophy. Some attempts are made to project potential growth factors. Table 2 summarizes the programs and resources for the seven institutions. Individual programs of Judaic Studies at these universities are presented in Appendix 4.

TABLE 2

PROGRAMS AND JUDAICA RESOURCES
(Estimated No. of Vols. in Judaica Collection as of December, 1974)

Institution	Program Level	Est. Total Vols.	Est. No. of Vols.[a] In Judaica (Monographs)	Est. No. of Serial Vols.	A-Z - Other L.C. not included in Monographs	Est. No. of[b] Current Serials subscribed to	Faculty Evaluation of Resources for Degree Program
Albany	B.A.	11,629+	3,721 + 6,000[c]	1,620	288	72	U = aa
Binghamton	U (Special Certificate; Special Minor)	13,333+	10,028	2,685	620	131	U = aa; F = ba
Buffalo	U	7,008+	4,138	2,505	365	124	U = a; F = ba
Cornell	B.A.' M.A.; Ph.D.	22,566+	17,112	4,455	999	192	U = a; F = a; M = aa
Rochester	U	4,203+	2,955	1,020	228	56	U = ba
Stony Brook	U (B.A. to be approved)	5,047+	2,865	1,920	262	89	U = a; M = ba
Syracuse	U	6,237	4,268	1,770	199	88	U = a

[a]Based on major areas of Judaica as defined for this study.

[b]Includes Hebrew, Yiddish, Newspapers as well as English and European serials.

[c]Kosover collection of 6,000 items in cataloging process.

Note: All counts are card counts based on ruler measurements of 1" = 100 cards.

Abbreviations:

U = Undergraduate
M = Masters
D = Doctoral
F = Faculty Research
a = average
ba = below average
aa = above average

Albany

The College Guide for Buffalo Jewish Youth, 1974-1975 shows a Jewish student enrollment of approximately 3,500 out of a total student enrollment of 14,000 or close to .25 of the total student population.[15] With the exception of Cornell where all levels of graduate studies are available, Albany is the only university in the group with an approved Major in Jewish Studies in 1974 (see Program in Appendix 4a). About .10 of Jewish students are enrolled in Jewish Studies courses. Until recently, the Judaica collection had very little Hebraica. Its periodical collection appears to need substantial support.

In 1973 "the library acquired a scholarly collection of more than 6,000 volumes assembled by the late Professor Mordechai Kosover of Brooklyn College. The collection includes works in Hebrew, Yiddish, French, English, Polish, Russian and German. Besides material on history, literature, folklore, philology, etc., there are 500 volumes of periodicals and yearbooks, and 800 volumes of encyclopedias and bibliographical works. Work on the processing of this collection has begun."[16]

About two thirds of this collection is in the Hebrew alphabet and half of these titles are in Yiddish. The balance (.40) of the collection is in English and in European languages, with German scholarship in strong evidence. The collection represents diverse interest ranging from philology to the arts, the physical sciences, medicine, multi-volume reference works in several languages to ephemera and underground Jewish newspapers. It is rich in rabbinical literature, Bible studies, concordances, multi-volume Hebrew and Yiddish dictionaries and encyclopedias, Hebrew and Yiddish histories of language and literature, philosophy (particularly writings on Hasidism and

Hasidic rabbis), German and Eastern European folk history, memorial and remembrance books, Holocaust titles, histories of the Jewish people by country, and catalogs of famous Judaica collections (such as in the City of London Library, Trinity College, British Museum, Oeffentliche Bibliothek in St. Petersburg, etc.). Several significant periodical titles have been included in Selected Serials in Judaic, Biblical and Near Eastern Studies...[17] Two or three hundred rare books still in cartons were awaiting evaluation at the time of the survey. The Kosover collection was "purchased with the aid of the Friends of the Judaic Studies Department under the aegis of the Albany Jewish Community Council" and a book plate bearing these words will be affixed to each volume added to the library holdings from this purchase.

According to Dr. S. Temkin, then Chairman of the Jewish Studies Department, major weaknesses exist in the area of Hebrew literature, in retrospective holdings of periodicals, and in current periodicals received. With the present dollar cuts in the SUNY system, it is doubtful that a major plan for the acquisition of periodicals or Hebrew titles can be undertaken by one library.

Presently collection strength is in the area of the history of the Jewish people in the countries of their dispersion in English and European languages, and there is also some strength in basic works on Judaism and on Zionism.

An area resource within easy driving distance is the New York State Library in Albany, with more than 4,000 titles in Judaica resources. Its strength is in the histories of Jews in various countries comprising some 900 titles, with over 300 titles on Jews in the United States and a selection of titles on Jewish life in various American cities. The collection has a

small selection of Bible and Talmud texts and commentaries, some Jewish philosophies, and some histories of Hebrew and Yiddish literature. It is strong on books dealing with the Jewish Question and Anti-semitism (DS-141), with approximately 250 or more titles. Periodical holdings were not outstanding. It was noted, however, that the library had Zeitschrift fuer Hebraische Bibliographie Jahrgang 1-24, Ja/Fe. 1896-Jan/Dec. 1921 (Olms Reprint) and the American Hebrew; the National Weekly of Jewish Affairs, vols. 1-166 no. 20, Nov. 21, 1879-Sept. 14, 1956 (New York).

With the addition of the Kosover Collection, the total volume count for Judaica library material at Albany will be well over 11,629 with 3,271 monographs, 1,620 serial volumes, over 300 titles in other A-Z L.C. classifications, and 6,000 items in cataloging process in the Kosover collection. In the Berlin report, 10,000 volumes are cited as a minimum working collection for most undergraduate programs, while graduate programs require at least twice that number.[18] It appears then that Albany has achieved the minimum requirements for a collection to support the undergraduate program and has the capacity to support a beginning graduate program.

Binghamton

In 1973 the total student enrollment was 8,800 of which over 4,000 students were Jewish.[19] More than 250 students were enrolled in Jewish Studies courses in one semester and by the Fall of 1974 six students had declared an interest in the Judaic Studies Certificate Program. (see Program in Appendix 4b).

A Judaic Studies undergraduate program became a reality by May 1973 when a full time faculty line was allocated and a director for the program with the title "Coordinator of Judaic Studies" was appointed. In September 1973 a permanent Judaic Studies Committee was appointed by the Dean of Harpur College which began discussion of a "formal proposal for a certificate program in Judaic Studies." This was the culmination of two years of committee work by interested faculty, students, administrators and members of the local Jewish community.

The Judaic Studies Program, as is the case with the South West Asia North Africa (SWANA) Program and area studies at SUNY Binghamton, can be taken as a course of study leading to a certificate upon graduation. To obtain a certificate, the student must complete a regular major program in the normal manner, and, in addition, complete certain groupings of core courses specified by the faculty who supervise the various certificate programs. It is also possible to take a Major in Hebrew Studies offered under the Department of Classical and Semitic Studies.

Judaica library resources are quite rich and diversified. The growth of the collection and its particular characteristics can be attributed to three main sources: 1) the Israel PL-480 Program; 2) the SWANA Program; and 3) the deliberate acquisition of curriculum related desiderata submitted by faculty. The PL-480 Program provided some seven thousand items published in Israel, primarily monographs and periodicals in Hebrew, some Yiddish language material and a few titles in other languages.

Binghamton was designated a PL-480 book program recipient in 1971. Initially, Syracuse University had accepted the responsibility and received books published in Israel from 1964 until 1968. In 1969, however, Syracuse University arranged with Binghamton to turn over most of its titles received

on PL-480 other than those in the English language. Binghamton agreed to accept this material. Unfortunately, two floods, one caused by rain in 1968, another by a burst pipe in 1972, ruined close to 5,000 volumes of these materials. The damage caused in 1972 was less serious since most items had been shelved by accession number and priorities had been culled for cataloging. The Landau Collection (named after Dr. Naphthalie Herzl Landau) purchased before 1960 added about 1,000 titles to the collection of works in the humanities and social sciences related to Jewish topics, in Hebrew and European languages, with some 19th century imprints.

A recent bequest benefiting the Judaica collection is the initial gift of $4,000.00 in memory of Bela Margolis, for the purpose of buying relevant material on the Holocaust. When the presentation was made in 1974 it stipulated that the collection reside in the College-in-the-Woods Library, one of Binghamton's collegiate libraries. It is hoped that this gift will act as incentive to further contributions.

The Judaic Studies Program as well as the Judaica collection is further enriched by the library materials regularly added for the SWANA Program. Library resources reported for this area study include well over 12,000 titles in Arabic, 5,000 in Hebrew and 3,000 in Persian. These special programs also draw on each others' course offerings and faculty.

With the cessation of the Israel PL-480 Program, Binghamton no longer has a plan for the regular acquisition of Hebrew language material. It still, however, receives current Arabic publications under the PL-480 Program. Binghamton would seem to be the most likely library to be supported on a statewide basis for the acquisition of current Hebrew publications of academic interest for several reasons: 1) because the library should continue

to build on its strength in Hebraica; 2) there should be at least one area resource for Hebrew publications; and 3) the presence of Arabic materials and interests of programs such as SWANA provide vital and complimentary resources.

Binghamton has strength both in Modern Hebrew Literature as well as Rabbinic Literature, codes and responsa. There are titles in Hebrew on all aspects of Jewish studies as well as in the sciences and humanities in general. The collection also has some strength on the history of the Jewish people in Israel and in the Diaspora, and memorial books on Eastern European Jewry.

Their total volume count for Judaica library materials may be close to 13,333 items, including 10,028 monographs, 2,685 serial volumes, and over 620 volumes in other A-Z Library of Congress classification numbers.

Buffalo

In 1974 the total student enrollment at SUNY Buffalo was approximately 25,000. The Jewish student enrollment was estimated to be about 5,000.[20] Despite the size of the Jewish student body, there is no major in Judaic Studies to date. In 1975, for the first time, a proposal for an undergraduate program was submitted by Dr. Michael Silverman who is the only full time faculty appointment for Judaic Studies. From 1972 to 1975 this appointment was supported by matching funds from the University and the Jewish Federation of Buffalo. At the end of this period, the State University of New York at Buffalo had committed itself to continue support. The proposal for the development of a Judaic Studies program has been under review by a

planning committee which will make its report to the Vice-President of Academic Affairs. However, a student may formulate a proposal for a Special Major in this area and can be accepted according to the rules of the Special Major Committee of the Division of Undergraduate Education. (see Program in Appendix 4c). Courses in Judaic Studies are also offered by the Program in Religious Studies and are taught by rabbis of the Hillel Foundation and of Chabad (the Hasidic movement). The development of a Judaic Studies program and the strengthening of library resources at Buffalo seem particularly valid for three reasons: 1) the size of the Jewish student body; 2) the distance from major institutions of Jewish studies and resources; and 3) the fact that it already has good resources for Jewish Studies both in monographs and serial holdings, although it does lack Hebraica.

Library resources for Jewish Studies have developed incidentally through the support of the humanities and social sciences, and only in the last three years through a small book allocation. With the exception of Cornell, its library resources for Jewish Studies in English and European languages are larger than at any of the university libraries. Its periodical holdings are quite substantial. It has strength in Jewish literature in translation, in the history of the Jews in the United States, in Jewish philosophy and religion in English and European languages. It has a very good Judaica reference collection of dictionaries, encyclopedias, library catalogs and bibliographies. More recently, it has developed additional strength in the history of Ancient Israel, and in Biblical archaeology. Its greatest weakness is the absence of Hebrew language material. It does have two multi-volume Hebrew encyclopedias, the Talmud Bavli, a Mikraot Gedolot, some talmudic commentaries, and some Hebrew dictionaries and thesauri. There are a few books in Hebrew literature. Some Hebrew titles have been added to the

collection from duplicates sent by Binghamton and from a gift and exchange program with Brandeis University. While Buffalo has no special collections in Judaica, it has two microfiche collections of interest. One is the Oral History Collection of 20th Century Jewry (Glen Rock, N.J.: Microfilming Corp. of America, 1974), and the other are the titles about Jews in The Library of American Civilization (Chicago: 1972).

Local resources are fair. The State University College at Buffalo has only some 1,100 titles in the major areas of Judaica, as reported by their acquisitions librarian. The Bureau of Jewish Education Library, on the other hand, has over 8,000 volumes, subscribes to ten or more Hebrew periodicals, and reported that it was in the process of adding 1,000 Hebrew titles and has 500 Yiddish titles. The Bureau of Jewish Education also has 360 filmstrips and 20 audio tapes. Temple Beth Zion of Buffalo reported 8,702 volumes and subscriptions to 37 periodicals, 204 filmstrips with guides, 2 sets of slides, 97 records and 1 video-cassette- mostly on children and young adult level. These libraries are a local, limited resource for SUNY Buffalo. The Bureau's library would be used primarily to obtain Hebrew language titles or periodicals. Temple Beth Zion's current fiction and non-fiction juvenile and audio-visual collection would complement the collections. Both libraries are open to the community.

The Buffalo and Erie County Library is also a source of Judaica, holding well over 3,000 titles of non-fiction (excluding serials) in its main library unit in down-town Buffalo. There is also a collection of Hebrew and Yiddish language material amounting to perhaps 300 or more titles and a limited selection of current Hebrew fiction bought for present demand. Its Rare Book Room has a collection of unusual Haggadot. They were bought through the

generosity of local families and friends of the library. Among these Haggadot it the "Szyk" Haggadah, the "Roth" Haggadah, the "Birdshead" Haggadah, and the "Darmstädter" Pessach-Haggada. The Rare Book Room also has a number of 17th and 18th century philological works, among them Johannis Buxtorfi Lexicon hebraicum et chaldaicum... Basilae, 1689.

The total count of Judaica library resources at SUNY Buffalo may be close to 7,000 or more volumes, which includes over 4, 138 monographs, 2,505 serial volumes, and 365 monographs in other A-Z Library of Congress classifications.

Cornell

The Jewish student enrollment at Cornell is approximately 2,500 or .16 in a total student body of some 16,000.[22] No figure is available for the number of students enrolled in the Jewish Studies Program. The Program of Jewish Studies is included in the courses offered by the Department of Semitic Languages and Literatures (see Program in Appendix 4d). The Cornell University Announcement (vol. 66 no. 11) states

> "although further expansion of the Program is still called for to encompass the broad spectrum of disciplines in the field, the Program, as it is constituted at present, already enables students to obtain basic instruction and specialization in the fields of Hebrew and Aramic languages, the Old Testament, the Apocryphal and Tannaitic literatures, Medieval Jewish philosophy, Medieval Hebrew literature, Modern Jewish thought, Modern Hebrew literature, and Medieval

and Modern Jewish history. In all these fields, students may take courses on a graduate and an undergraduate level."

The University Library has grown from 18,000 volumes in 1868 to over 4,000,000 today. Judaica resources are located primarily in the John M. Olin Research Library which provides space for more than two million volumes as well as for a properly equipped Rare Book Room and for its special collections. Olin Library houses the main reference collection and the most widely used of a total of 20,000 periodicals. Judaica resources are found to a much lesser extent in the Uris Undergraduate Library. Library materials relating to Jewish law and law as practiced in Israel will be found in the Law Library. The life sciences and human ecology, particularly as documented in Israel, will be found in the Albert R. Mann Library. This report does not attempt to include these resources.

The development of a Department of Semitic Languages and Literatures has had an uneven history under a number of appointments. Hebrew instruction had been offered more or less regularly since 1869 when it was listed in the Register. With the establishment of a chair of Semitic Languages under Professor Nathaniel Schmidt in 1910-11, "Instruction was given in all Semitic languages, in Egyptian, Oriental History, lectures on Semitic literatures, with particular attention given to the Sacred Writings of the Hebrews and of the Early Church."[23] Semitic literatures were studied partly in the original languages with careful use of the necessary exegetical apparatus. At the same time, Cornell University in its early years acquired a number of private libraries of eminent philologists which probably included Hebrew language materials, though peripheral to the collections. The library

was fortunate to have had a series of remarkable men who assembled the collections, enriched them and guided the growth and development from the beginning to the present day. Andrew White, first president of Cornell University, had begun to acquire fine scholarly collections before the University opened its doors. The library early acquired the classical literature of Dr. Charles Anthon of Columbia College, the Franz Bopp philological library, and the historical library of President Andrew D. White, rich in religious literature. Andrew White's interest was in theological books which included Biblical studies materials. "The library of August Eisenlohr the famous Egyptologist was purchased for the University. It is rich in works of Egyptology and Assyriology. A large collection of works for the study of modern Arabic has been given to the University by Professor Willard Fiske."[24] Fiske, the first librarian, was an experienced librarian, an ardent collector, and he had an extraordinary facility for languages, adding Russian, Persian, and Arabic to his repertoire of European languages.[25] Ezra Cornell, though not a bookish man, dipped generously into his funds to support the purchase of library collections.

Felix Reichmann, chiefly responsible for Collection Development from 1947 to 1970, filled a great many gaps created during the depression and the years of World War II, had a particular interest in Holocaust literature and in the history of Jews from Germany. The years following World War II saw Cornell change from a rather ingrown provincial university to a university of unquestioned national stature and broad international outlook. In the international field, books poured into the library in support of area studies through the Farmington Plan and PL-480 Program and subsequently through a Ford Foundation grant.[26]

In 1957 Dr. I. Rabinowitz came to Cornell to teach Biblical and Hebrew Studies. He encouraged the acquisition of Biblical texts, works on philosophy, and the history of the Ancient Near East.[27] He was and is particularly concerned with the acquisition of primary sources and the examination of basic texts. The specialized studies of ancient literary texts to which he refers need to be supported. Cornell would be the ideal place since it has excellent resources for Biblical studies already, has a fine journal collection, and good reference tools. Judaica was acquired incidentally under the regular acquisition program until the 60's when a more deliberate policy began. The participation in the Israel PL-480 Program gave Cornell University Library an unprecedented spurt of growth of Hebraica and Judaica and probably accounted for approximately 10,000 - 15,000 additional items. Since the cessation of PL-480, there has been no plan for the regular acquisition of Hebraica.

Until just recently Modern Hebrew literature and Jewish Studies have been discouraged in favor of Ancient studies. The focus of Cornell might very well continue to be in Near Eastern Studies, emphasizing Hebrew and Arabic literature, the handling of literary texts of the Ancient Near East, and the teaching of Persian and Turkish. The total volume count for Judaica library materials at Cornell may be over 22,566 (including 17,111 monographs, over 4,455 serial volumes, and some 1,000 titles in other A-Z Library of Congress classifications).

Rochester

The Jewish student enrollment at the University of Rochester in 1974 is approximately 3,300 out of a total student enrollment of 7,835.[28] There is

at present no major in Judaic Studies but it is possible to arrange for an individualized program with a Major in Religious Studies (see Program in Appendix 4e). The semester enrollment figure in courses of Jewish Studies is about 300 students. A chair in Judaic Studies has been formally announced for the academic year 1975-76. The Philip S. Bernstein Chair is in honor of the retiring rabbi of a large Rochester Jewish Congregation for which a substantial sum is expected to be raised and from the income of which an allocation will be available for significant Judaica library acquisitions.

The library resources for Jewish Studies are located in the Rush Rhees Library which houses all of the University's library collections with the exception of the physical and mathematical sciences, engineering, medicine, and music. The Sibley Music Library, at the Eastman School, located in downtown Rochester, is the third largest music library in the nation. Among the seven university libraries surveyed it is the only music collection with significant holdings in Jewish music. Music for performance includes scores of Jewish liturgy, Hebrew melodies, Hasidic music, folksongs, themes on the Bible, music for voice and combinations of instruments or orchestra. There are monographs and bibliographies on Jewish music.

While the Judaica library resources at the University of Rochester are fairly small, its students have access to a number of additional resources. The students in the Jewish Studies programs may avail themselves of the collection of over 10,000 volumes of Judaica in Rabbi Abraham Karp's offices in the Rush Rhees Library. Rabbi Karp of Congregation Beth-El joined the University of Rochester in September 1972 as professor of history and religious studies. He is the editor of the five volume Jewish Experience in America, and historian and co-editor of Texts and Studies in American Jewish History.

His collection includes the standard reference works and emphasizes Jewish history. It has rare Judaica items and specializes in Early American Judaica. The University libraries' special collections include rare editions of the Bible, philological works and parts of the Old Testament in all languages. Another resource for the student and researcher is the Ambrose Swasey Library of the Colgate Rochester Divinity School/Bexley Hall/Crozer Theological Seminary. The seminary is affiliated with the University of Rochester and permits students from either to take courses at the other with approval of faculty advisers. It also grants full library privileges on each campus to faculty and students of both institutions. Frequent consultation between the two libraries helps to avoid the duplication of major reference and research materials. According to the library's own priorities it collects on an extensive research level in Bible, and on a research level in Judaism and the Ancient Middle East.[29] In a total collection of over 180,000 monographs and 1,358 serial titles, it has over 7,000 monographs alone in the major areas of Judaic Studies, with a fine collection of classical Hebraica, subscriptions to recent editions of the Talmud and Mishna, a collection of Hebrew, Aramaic and Chaldean dictionaries, Semitic and Hebrew philology, and excellent serial holdings which fill a gap in the Rush Rhees Library. Its serials and series are particularly strong in the area of Biblical and theological studies.

Another resource, though of lesser size and importance, is the small collection of Hebrew and Yiddish fiction (about 300) found in branches of the Rochester Public Library. With the exception of Cornell University and SUNY at Binghamton, the university libraries at present have no significant holdings in Hebrew or Yiddish fiction.

Additional community resources include the Temple Beth El Library with holdings of 5,000 titles and Temple B'rith Kodesh with holdings of 4,500 titles. The libraries subscribe to 27 and 28 periodicals respectively. They do not collect Hebrew or Yiddish literature. Both libraries have adult collections but stress children's literature.

The total volume count at the Rush Rhees Library is approximately 4,203 volumes of which 2,995 are monographs, 1,020 are serial volumes, and 228 monographs are in the other A-Z Library of Congress classifications.

Stony Brook

Of the 13,000 students enrolled in the 1973-74 academic year, approximately 6,000 students are Jewish.[30] Over 300 students are enrolled in Judaic Studies courses. Plans for a bachelor's program in Judaic Studies have been developed. Course offerings depend to some extent on inter-departmental sharing of faculty (see Program in Appendix 4f). Relevant courses are also made available through the Program of Religious Studies. A student, in consultation with his or her academic advisor, may develop a program to meet his or her individual interests. The Judaica library resources are located in the Melville Library, which houses the University's general and special collections in the social sciences and humanities. While the library's Judaica collection is small, it has a useful reference collection and sizeable current subscriptions to periodicals of Jewish interest. Its stated areas of strength are in German Judaica, especially on German Jewry after 1850, the Holocaust, and Hassidism. It has a small but interesting collection of German periodicals by and about Jews. The development of the German Judaica collection is the result of specialized

interests of a faculty member in the Department of History and a number of doctoral students working on special topics relating to German Jewry.

No Hebrew or Yiddish language material is acquired on a regular basis. The special libraries (such as Health Science, Medicine, Physics, etc.) may have holdings in Israeli scientific journals and series publications due to close associations of some of the faculty with institutions in Israel; however, these were not within the parameters of the survey.

As in other university libraries, Judaica has been acquired as part of the general acquisition programs. Since the inception of a Program of Judaic Studies in 1970, the faculty has participated actively in the selection process. Needs are felt in all areas of Judaic Studies, but the priority seems to be a need to fill gaps in retrospective runs of periodical titles. Based on shelf-list measurements and bibliographic evaluation, the library's strength is in Jewish history (in relation to the size of its collection, .50 of the holdings are in Jewish history, with emphasis on the history of German Jewry, anti-semitism, and the "Jewish Question"). Stony Brook also has a good collection of Jewish literature in translation for authors after 1945. The library's special collections room keeps on file a collection of newspaper items, flyers and small press items about the Jewish communities on Long Island. A great asset is the University's proximity to the library resources of New York City.

The total count of Judaica library resources at Stony Brook is over 5,047 volumes, including approximately 2,865 monographs, 1,920 serial volumes, and 262 monographs in the other A-Z Library of Congress classifications.

Syracuse

The Jewish student enrollment at Syracuse University in 1974 is approximately 3,000 in a total student body of 14,000.[31] Approximately 225 students are enrolled in Jewish Studies courses on an undergraduate level. Courses in Jewish Studies are available through the Department of Religion (see Program in Appendix 4g) which provides comprehensive undergraduate and graduate studies in religion leading to the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. Syracuse University has no current plans for a Bachelor program in Jewish Studies but does offer a variety of courses for an increasing number of students. The emphasis on library resources is on those in the English language, and only those Hebrew language materials for use in language teaching and to form a basic information collection are considered. In the fall of 1974, Dr. A. Berger was appointed to the Department of Religion to teach Judaic Studies. According to Dr. Berger, immediate bibliographic priorities are the acquisition of current publications, subscriptions to current periodicals, and the addition of reference materials and bibliographic tools. Due to interest in the comparative aspects of Judaism versus Eastern Religions, attempts are being made to acquire the works of major writers and philosophers in English.

The Judaica resources are located in the Ernest Stevenson Bird Library where the Fine Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences collections are housed. Of the special collections in the Arents Book Room, one of the most significant is the library of the German historian, Leopold von Ranke, which accounts for a number of interesting titles on the political condition of Jews in Germany in the 18th and 19th centuries. The Bird Library has sizeable holdings in religion generally, larger than any of the seven libraries with

the exception of Cornell (see Appendix 6). The collection, however, has its principal strength in Christian literature. Strength in library resources for Judaic Studies at present are primarily in Old Testament studies in languages other than Hebrew. The influence of area studies such as Latin American Studies, Soviet and East European Studies, and South Asian Studies makes itself felt in some titles about Jews in these regions. Syracuse had a PL-480 Program for Yugoslavian publications which ceased in 1973. It was a recipient of the Israel PL-480 Program until 1969; then turned over most of its received titles to SUNY at Binghamton and relinquished its participation in this program.*

The annual B. G. Rudolph lectureship in Judaic Studies brings outstanding scholars to the university to interpret Jewish thought and culture. Bernard G. Rudolph of Syracuse gave the university $50,000.00 in 1963 to establish this lectureship. The annual lectures have been made available in the printed series of B.G. Rudolph Lectures in Judaic Studies, available at the Bird Library.

The Temple Society of Concord Library in Syracuse reports holdings of 3,274 titles, subscriptions to sixty periodicals of which five are in Hebrew. The librarian reports use of the library by university students.

The total count of Judaica library resources at Syracuse University is over 6,237 volumes. This includes some 4,268 monographs, 1,770 serial volumes, and 199 monographs in other A-Z Library of Congress classifications. The count of titles at Syracuse was complicated because of the fact that Syracuse's library holdings prior to 1962 are in the Dewey Classification System. Every effort has been made to give a correct estimate.

III. RESOURCES AND SERVICES

Selection Policies

None of the libraries have written selection policies pertaining to the acquisition of Judaica. Only one library (Cornell) has a written general selection policy, dated 1966. Library materials of Jewish studies interest have been acquired in all libraries in the normal acquisition processes. All libraries have Judaica resources deqpite the fact that deliberate acquisition policies or rather fund allocations were not set up until 1969-1970 except at Cornell where a more deliberate policy began around 1960. Cornell buys desiderata out of general funds. The other libraries have an allocation of free money (average $2,000.00) for acquisitions of Judaica in addition to current imprints that are picked up under various plans, including blanket order and/or approval plans. At the same time, serials that have been subscribed to, continue to come in under the budget committed to serials and standing order.

The collections do show a similarity in their title holdings to the extent that most titles have been acquired since 1960, based on English and European language approval and/or standing orders with University presses, etc. Reprints are also acquired regularly from the presses that carry on active advertising (such as Arno and Hermon Press) and many titles are acquired from such publishers as Ktav, Bloch, Schocken, Brill. No one selection tool seemed to be used by the libraries either for current or retrospective purchases. Since the professional library staff has no facility with Hebrew, selection can be made only from proofsheets, annotated selected lists and reviews (such as Hebrew Book Review, Choice, Books Abroad, MLA International Bibliography, and catalogs). Out-of-print titles

are almost exclusively bought only as a result of faculty requests due to limited budgets as well as limitations of expertise in the specialized subject areas. Cornell and Binghamton have been the participants of the Israel PL-480 Program and would seem to be the most likely libraries to follow up with some kind of continuing Hebrew book selection plan. Cornell has reordered many of the Hebrew serials which were coming in under the Israel PL-480 Program but there are no statistics available in this report on the proportion of such titles actually being received.

Library resources are acquired in all formats, including reprints, microfilms, microfiche, facsimiles; however, dissertations, most newspapers, audio-visual materials, archival materials and ephemera are considered for acquisition in a very limited way only. None of the libraries have specific language exclusions in their working policy except that at present, Hebraica and Yiddish are acquired practically only on faculty request.

Final book selection responsibility rests with the library and is usually assigned to a bibliographer that has other responsibilities as well. Desiderata is received from faculty; selections are made from reviews, flyers, proofsheets, in addition to or in the absence of standing orders. The proportion of faculty responsibility varies and there tends to be a reliance on the bibliographer's judgment.

Collection Level

Based on the categories established for the "Columbia survey,"[32] the level of collection building for all collections at the end of 1974 was at the level of "working collection," with the exception of Cornell which

indicated its collection building to be at the "general research collection" level. These levels were indicated by faculty members during interviews. In most instances the collection level is somewhat closer to the category three than two and the projected level for Albany, Binghamton and Cornell and, perhaps even for Rochester, in the near future might be closer to category four. In the Columbia Survey, the five categories for levels of collection are: 1. a basic information collection; 2. a working collection; 3. a general research collection; 4. a comprehensive collection; and 5. an exhaustive collection.

One inhibiting factor to achieving proper collection levels in Judaica library resources is the absence of book selection plans for Hebraica.

Acquisition of Hebraica

Cornell and Binghamton were two of the American research libraries participating in the Israel PL-480 Program. During the period of 1964 to 1973, the United States Government supplied some 25 American research libraries "with a copy of virtually every monograph, book, and periodical then published in Israel, that was or might eventually be of research value."[33] The Food for Peace Program (Public Law 480) established in 1954 made it possible for certain countries to purchase surplus American agricultural products in their own currency, instead of in dollars. This local currency accumulated to the credit of the United States and since it was to be spent locally, it was used for economic development and cultural projects. One of these projects was the PL-480 book program which helped American libraries develop their resources in various areas, in this case - Israel.

Informed sources cite the number of monographs supplied annually as between 1,100 and 2,600, and more than 1,300 periodical titles were supplied in this period on a regular basis.[34]

Most of the Israeli publications supplied were in Hebrew; some were in Yiddish and in other European languages as used by the Jews who had settled in Israel. With the cessation of the PL-480 Program, Cornell and Binghamton no longer receive Israeli publications on a regular basis. Hebraica is acquired at present on a very limited basis, title by title and usually as a result of a faculty request.

None of the libraries have Hebrew book order plans or standing orders with a particular dealer as of 1974. For a few of the Hebrew serials that were coming in during the program, Cornell has submitted subscriptions, and possibly a few are also being received at Binghamton. Albany will be adding many retrospective runs of Hebrew and Yiddish titles to its collection as the Kosover Collection is being cataloged.

Gifts and Endowments

At Cornell a few alumni gifts in amounts of $1,000.00 or so are received from time to time; Binghamton was the recipient of an initial gift of $4,000.00 toward the development of a collection on the Holocaust; in 1973, Albany had the good fortune of a considerable sum received from the Jewish Community toward the purchase of a private collection - the Kosover Collection - at approximately $30,000.00 and consisting of some 6,000 items; Buffalo was partially supported by the United Jewish Federation of Buffalo for a three year period with $2,000.00 per year (1972/73 through 1974/75);

Rochester has had some gifts (amounts not known) and now looks forward to considerable support as a result of a heavy endowment supporting the newly established Bernstein Chair in Jewish Studies.

Personnel

Both Jewish and Christian librarians take the responsibility for the selection and organization of Judaica materials. At Binghamton, selection responsibility is taken by the Middle East Specialist; at Syracuse, by the Humanities bibliographer; at Cornell and Stony Brook, by the Head of Collection Development; at Buffalo and Albany, book selectors with responsibilities in several areas have added this area because of their "Jewish background" and interest; at the University of Rochester, the history bibliographer handles the requests. In no library is there a trained scholar in the field. Faculty input varies. All of the libraries used professionally trained librarians but none with degrees in Judaic Studies. At Binghamton, cataloging was done on a part-time basis by a Jewish educator with Hebrew language skills. When Albany acquired the Kosover collection, an attempt was made to share the skills of this cataloger by arrangement between the two libraries. Xerox copies of title pages of the Hebrew books were sent to Binghamton, sometimes with additional information added by an Israeli part-time student (from the Library School at Albany). This long-distance cataloging did not work out satisfactorily. The Kosover collection in Albany is being cataloged by a senior cataloger who has been studying Hebrew at SUNY/Albany for two years, and plans to attend the Jewish Theological Seminary Summer Library Judaica Institute in 1975. Interestingly

enough, the cataloger is not Jewish. At the other university libraries, students, librarians, faculty members with language skills, particularly in Hebrew and Yiddish, are called on to provide assistance in the processing of the book, specifically in searching for cataloging copy and making adjustments based on the Hebrew copy at hand.

Organization of Judaic Studies Resources

A separate Hebrew title catalog and shelflist are kept only at Binghamton. Judaica collections are not housed separately but are part of the regular collections. At Binghamton, the special provision of a will provides that the Holocaust collection be located in the Library of the College-in-the-Woods. A computer print-out of the Judaica holdings for 1974 by Library of Congress call numbers is available only at Albany. Syracuse and Cornell have some internal computer based records for the acquisition and processing of library materials. Print-out facilities for serials and/or periodicals exist at Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo and Rochester. At Cornell, Stony Brook and Syracuse, serial records are in a separate catalog. While all libraries are now part of the OCLC network, it is not yet possible to retrieve subject print-outs or get cataloging copy for Hebrew or Yiddish books.

Geographic Resources and Affiliations

Geographic resources vary for the seven university libraries. In terms of local resources, Cornell University has none nor is it within convenient driving distance (more than three hours) to New York City. On the other hand,

its own resources until now have been relatively strong and it has been the resource for many of the needs of the other six libraries, particularly for periodical literature that is not available through the New York State Inter-library Loan Network (NYSILL). Its serial collection is quite strong, as is demonstrated in the statistics accompanying the Selected Serials of Judaic, Biblical and Near Eastern Studies...[35] (see Periodical Evaluation, Tables 11, 12) while New York State Library at Albany and other libraries outside of New York City are quite weak in this respect with the exception of some seminary libraries. For research purposes, Albany faculty use the libraries of the Jewish Theological Seminary, Columbia University and New York Public Library. The same libraries are also used by faculty and students at Binghamton and Stony Brook, except that Binghamton is also within driving distance to Cornell. Cornell is also the closest access for researchers from Syracuse. Buffalo is very isolated in terms of having access to a significant Judaica collection. Faculty may drive to the University of Toronto to use some resources relevant to Near Eastern Studies rather than Judaic Studies. Rochester depends primarily on local resources as mentioned earlier, especially the monograph and periodical collections at the Ambrose Swasey Library of the CRD School, and the Judaica Collection of Dr. Abraham Karp. Additional resources in the Rochester area are provided by the Sibley Music Library of Eastman School of Music, which is said to have one of the finest Jewish music collections in the country and by the Rochester Public Library's branch collections of Hebrew and Yiddish fiction.

Albany, Buffalo and Rochester have one or more Temple libraries and/or Bureau of Jewish Education libraries with 5,000 or more volumes. These temples report that they circulate books to students in the area.

All libraries except Syracuse and Stony Brook belong to the Center for Research Libraries (CRL) in Chicago. The Center for Research Libraries at present is a source mainly for Israeli Government publications, Israeli newspapers on microfilm (being acquired under the PL-480 Program, filmed by the Library of Congress through 1967 and continued by the Jewish National and University Library), and some scattered monographs obtained under the PL-480 Program by libraries and deposited with CRL. For more information the CRL Handbook should be consulted.

The affiliation of all seven libraries with OCLC (Ohio College Library Center) is at present of benefit mainly in effecting more efficient cataloging operations. The OCLC network is of limited usefulness as a resource for Judaica needs until serials go on-line, until hebrew titles are added to MARC tapes, and until library holdings can be retrieved by subject approach at the terminals.

IV. DOCUMENTATION OF RESOURCES

The Shelf-list Count

By means of a shelf-list count title statistics of holdings in the major areas of Judaic Studies were obtained and some subject strengths were identified. The titles in the shelf-list were counted manually when only a few cards were present in the classification number(s) and more often by ruler measurement, using the formula 1" = 100 titles. In an article by Robert B. Downs on "Uniform Statistics for Library Holdings" a case is made for title statistics as possibly being more indicative of the subject holdings in library collections. "Keeping library statistics in terms of titles would make it possible, supporters claim, to determine relationships between libraries on a basis of the number of different books they own."[36]

To facilitate the recording of the title count, xerox copies were made of the appropriate pages of the Library of Congress classification schedules containing the classes identified as the major areas (see Tables 4 through 8). On each xerox copy sufficient space was left so that seven columns could be drawn alongside the classification numbers; each column was headed by the name of the institution. The title count was then recorded under each column parallel to the classification number.

As was mentioned at the beginning of this survey, all the information was collected by the investigator. The disadvantage of this procedure is the time and tedium involved in gathering the data personally. The advantage, at least for a subject librarian, is the insight gained from the examination of titles and the identification of particular pockets of interest. Similarities in holdings were perceived for the smaller collections. Basic titles such as would appear in Books for College Libraries, Choice, in lists of "Judaica for College Libraries," and the major reference works were commonly available.

Table 3 presents a comparison of the library resources at the seven institutions in the major areas of Judaic Studies. Tables 4 through 8 present shelf-list counts for specific subject areas and evaluations follow each table. It is readily noted that Cornell has the largest title counts in practically every classification. Because of this, the evaluation will usually point out the library whose holdings (no matter how small the actual title count) are second to Cornell's and larger by at least ten titles than the other five libraries' holdings in any given classification. The asterisk is used to note the library whose title count has this "second" rank or that has unusual strength.

More complete shelf-list counts for the outlines given in Tables 4 through 8 are available upon request from the investigator. An individual library may find them useful for evaluation purposes and to determine rate of growth.

For a comparison with approximate title holdings in 1974 at other academic libraries in major Areas of Judaic Studies, see Appendix 7.

TABLE 3

SUBJECT DISTRIBUTION OF TITLES AT THE SEVEN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
Comparative Chart for Major Areas of Judaic Studies
(By Number of Titles and Percentages)
University Libraries

Classification Number	Subject	Albany Titles - %	Binghamton Titles - %	Buffalo Titles - %	Cornell Titles - %	Rochester Titles - %	Stony Brook Titles - %	Syracuse Titles - %
B,BJ,BM	Jewish Philosophy and Religion	729[a] - .24	1,687 - .20	817 - .24	2,876 - .20	448 - .18	449 - .19	475 - .13
BM	Rabbinical Literature	98 - .03	1,168 - .14	90 - .03	1,425 - .10	60 - .02	59 - .02	82 - .02
BS	Biblical Studies O.T.	495 - .16	765 - .09	712 - .21	2,355 - .17	525 - .21	353 - .15	1,300 - .37
DS	Jewish History	1,489 - .48	2,525 - .30	1,455 - .42	4,762 - .33	1,180 - .48	1,237 - .51	1,438 - .40
PJ	Jewish Literature	290 - .09	2,212 - .26	375 - .10	2,863 - .20	250 - .10	290 - .12	262 - .07
	TOTALS	3,101 + 6,000[b]	8,357	3,449	14,281 14,260[c]	2,463	2,388	3,557

Note: For comparison with Judaica collections in academic libraries that were not included in this survey, see Appendix 7.

[a]All counts are card counts based on ruler measurements of 1" = 100 cards

[b]Kosover Collection

[c]Adjusted lower figure

Table 4

SHELF-LIST COUNT FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSES B, BJ
(Philosophy)

Classification Number	Subject	University Libraries							
		Albany	Binghamton		Buffalo	Cornell	Rochester	Stony Brook	Syracuse
JEWISH PHILOSOPHY			H + E[a]						
B154-158	Before Christian Era	5	5	5	15*	20	13	9	6
	Medieval, see B755-759								
B159		2	2	1	2	5	1	2	1
JEWISH PHILOSOPHERS									
B155-159	Ancient & Modern Phil. Cabala (Jewish Religion) in BM 525								
B755	General Works	3	8	4	9	25	2	3	3
B757	Special Topics, A-Z e.g. P8 Psychology	1		2	3	3	2	1	1
B759	Individual Philosophers Abraham ben David; Ibn Gabirel; Maimonides; Saadia ben Joseph	13	25	11	22*	56	7	9	5
JEWISH ETHICS									
BJ1279-1286	General Works. History	5	15	11	5	37	1	3	4

[a]Binghamton's holdings are shown for Hebrew and English (H + E).

*Strongest holdings outside Cornell

Evaluation for Table 4

(Library of Congress Classes B, BJ)

Strength B Jewish Philosophy:

Hebrew texts and biographical works: Cornell

English & European languages - Medieval and Modern: Buffalo

(Modern Jewish Philosophy see BM545-582)

Weakness Medieval texts and commentaries

Strength BJ Jewish Ethics: Cornell. Binghamton.

Ethical Philosophers: Cornell. Binghamton.

Weakness Small body of literature in English; strength is mostly in Hebrew titles at Cornell and Binghamton.

Table 5

SHELF-LIST COUNT FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASS BM
(Judaism)

Classification Number	Subject	University Libraries							
		Albany	Binghamton		Buffalo	Cornell	Rochester	Stony Brook	Syracuse
BM JUDAISM			H	+ E[a]					
1-449	General. History. By country.	275*	178	196	230	1025	150	212	175
480-488	Pre-Talmudic Jewish Literature	50*	8	23	46	175	25	30	37
495-519	Sources of Jewish Religion	62	649	45	70*	900	45	55	50
497-509	Talmudic Literature	35	511	25	50	775	42	37	30
510-518	Midrash	13	107	7	9	150	8	10	12
520-22-23	Jewish Law and Responsa	14	400[b]	6	11	200	8	3	7
525-26	Cabala	9	80	14	20	150	25*	10	5
529	Tradition	3			1	5	12		1
530-532	Myths and Legends	18	75	13	18	80	3	11	12
534-538	Relation of Judaism to special subject fields	60	21	52	75*	137	37	50	62
545-582	Principles of Judaism (general)	50	83	50	100*	200	68	50	37
585	Controversial works against the Jews								
590-591	Jewish works against Christianity and Islam								
600-645	Dogmatic Judaism	30	38	25	50	125	30	30	47
646	Jewish Law 1800+	11	45	11	23	55	13	11	21
648	Apologetics	3	1		4	18	2	4	2

Table 5 - SHELF-LIST COUNT FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASS BM - Continued

Classification Number	Subject	University Libraries							
		Albany	Binghamton H + E		Buffalo	Cornell	Rochester	Stony Brook	Syracuse
650-747	Practical Judaism	125*	597	81	130*	729	30	50	70
660-679	Liturgy and ritual. Hymns	25	130	12	30	237	-	6	-
685	The Sabbath	4	25	1	4	25	2	2	1
690-695	Festivals and fasts	13	50	6	11	75	-	5	10
700-720	Rites and customs	19	130	18	22	130	5	7	17
723-729	Jewish way of life. Spiritual life. Personal Religion.	21	48	24	29	80	8	13	15
730-747	Preaching. Homiletics	2	50	7	6	87	4	3	3
735-747	Sermons. Addresses, etc.								
750-755	Biography	31	135	51	48	287	38	31	51
900-990	Samaritans		12	1		40	2	11	21

[a]Binghamton's holdings are shown for Hebrew and English (H + E).

[b]Binghamton's holdings are unusually strong.

*Strongest holdings outside Cornell

Evaluation for Table 5

(Library of Congress Class BM)

Strength BM1-449 General Introductions and History of Judaism: Albany. Buffalo. Binghamton (Hebrew title strength only).

BM495-519 Sources of Jewish Religion: Talmud and Midrash

English & European: Buffalo. Albany.

Hebrew: Cornell. Binghamton. Albany's Kosover Collection (No count available).

Weakness Critical editions of Talmudic and Mishnaic texts.

Strength BM520-23 Jewish Law and Responsa.

Hebrew: Binghamton. Cornell.

English & European: Cornell

BM525-26 Cabala

Hebrew: Cornell. Binghamton

English & European: Rochester (somewhat better than Buffalo).

BM530-532 Myths and legends

Hebrew: Cornell. Binghamton

English & European: Buffalo. Albany (same title count).

BM534-538 Relation of Judaism to Special Fields

English: Cornell. Buffalo

BM545-582 Principles of Judaism

Hebrew: Binghamton. Cornell

English & European: Buffalo (note titles on Jewish philosophy).

BM600-645 Dogmatic Judaism (Theology)

English & European: Buffalo. Syracuse.

(Compare similarities in title count Buffalo - 50; Syracuse - 47; Albany. Rochester. Stony Brook - 30 each).

BM650-747 Practical Judaism

Hebrew: Binghamton.

English & European: Buffalo. Albany.

BM750-755 Biography

Hebrew: Cornell. Binghamton.

English & European: Syracuse. Buffalo.

COMPARATIVE HOLDINGS

Comparison with Recognized Collections of Judaica

		University Libraries				
		Brandeis	Cornell	Buffalo	Binghamton H	Binghamton + E
BM180-190	Judaism in Medieval Times	498+[a]	190	46		
BM198	Hasidism	350+	130	19	82	18
BM700-720	Rites & Customs	400	130	22	130	18
BM750-755	Biography	700	287	48	135	51

[a]Data gathered in Spring 1974.

Table 6

SHELF-LIST COUNT FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASS BS
(Bible)

Classification Number	Subject	University Libraries							
		Albany	Binghamton		Buffalo	Cornell	Rochester	Stony Brook	Syracuse
BS	BIBLE (Old Testament)		H + E[a]						
701-1013	Texts and versions	25	25	30	80*	100	18	15	13
1091-1099	Selections. Quotations.	4	1	2	5	18	12	2	1
1110-1199	Works about the Old Testament	172	75	125	200*	610	125	125	162
1110-1128	General		6	2	6	25	3	5	
1121-1128	Concordances				4	7	2	2	1
1130-1141	Introductory works	30	6	25	38	75	12	25	37
1143-1158	Commentaries	7	25	3	12	100	1	4	7
1160-1191	Criticism and interpretation	30	12	50	70	162	42	35	37
1192	Addresses, essays, lectures	12	12	25	15	75		18	50
1192.5	Theology of the Old Testament	14			18	25		7	
1193-1195	Study and teaching	2		4	3	12			2
1197-1198	Auxiliary topics	22	1	25	25	50	18	18	25
1199	Topics (not otherwise provided for)	10	2	12	23	75	9	13	37
1200-1830	Special parts of the Old Testament	287	282	187	430*	1735	350*	260	275
1201-1375.5	Historical books	100	225	62	130	650	75	62	100
1401-1490	Poetical books	100	25	50	150	562	150	80	100

Table 6 - SHELF-LIST COUNT FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASS BS - Continued

Classification Number	Subject	University Libraries							
		Albany	Binghamton		Buffalo	Cornell	Rochester	Stony Brook	Syracuse
			H	+ E					
1501-(1686)	Prophetic books. The Prophets	62	25	50	80	337	62	32	75
1560-(1686)	The Minor Prophets	8			25	90		5	25
1691-1830	Apocrypha and Apocryphal books	18	12	18	50*	160	25	6	25

[a] Binghamton's holdings are shown for Hebrew and English (H + E)

* Strongest holdings outside Cornell

Evaluation for Table 6

(Library of Congress Class BS)

Strength Hebrew texts and Works about Bible: Cornell. Binghamton.

Rare and Early Editions - all languages: Cornell. Rochester. Binghamton (mostly reprints).

Non-Hebrew Texts and Works about Bible: Buffalo. Syracuse.

Special Parts of Bible: Buffalo. Rochester

Apocrypha and Apocryphical Books: Buffalo

Weakness Of the seven libraries, only Cornell has resources for textual criticism; needs to strengthen these. English versions are often dated.

Table 7

SHELF-LIST COUNT FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASS DS
(Jewish History)

Classification Number	Subject	University Libraries							
		Albany	Binghamton		Buffalo	Cornell	Rochester	Stony Brook	Syracuse
DS ISRAEL (PALESTINE). THE JEWS.			H +	E[a]					
101-102.9	General - Primary sources and collections	60	23	51	76*	208	38	62	28
103-108.9	Description and travel	82	29	102*	90	256	86	60	40
109-109.9	Jerusalem	42	50	38	22	150	18	25	25
110-110.7	Regions, towns, etc.	45	87	50*	37	218	25	30	50
111-113	Antiquities, social life and customs. Civilization.	85	43	89*	84	224	75	70	48
113.7	Arabs in Israel	2	1	5	3	6	3		2
114-126.5	History (for History of Jerusalem, see DS109)	474	256	520*	492*	1240	392	344	270
114-120	General Political History foreign relations, etc.	210	79	201	234	510	148	155	113
By period.									
121-121.8	Earliest to 63 B.C. Jews in Egypt. Maccabees.	37	7	42	42	75	35	12	12
122-122.9	63 B.C. to 70/395 A.D. Roman period.	30	70	31	30	56	25	25	15
123-126.5	70 A.D. -	197	153	256	186	599	204	142	110
123.5	70-638 Mishnaic and Talmudic period	9	4	12	11	30	12	10	2
124	General medieval and early modern to 1800	12	7	18	12	45	18	12	7
125-126.5	19th - 20th centuries	176	142	216*	163	524	174	120	101

Table 7 - LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASS DS - Continued

Classification Number	Subject	University Libraries							
		Albany	Binghamton		Buffalo	Cornell	Rochester	Stony Brook	Syracuse
			H + E[a]						
126-126.4	Period of British control, 1919-1948	79	45	100*	73	172	72	41	21
126.3	Period of World War II, 1939-1945. Prefer D810.J4[b]								
126.5	Republic, 1948-	65	50	62	56	224	70*	45	50
126.6	Biography	18	30	25	13	60	12	17	30*
126.8	Independent Day celebration		12	12	1	12			
126.9	Arab War, 1948-1949. War of Liberation	12	18	11	9	37	8	9	10
127	Israel-Arab War	30	82	50	50	162	18		50
	Special Topics								
129	Samaritans	1	1		1	5	1	1	1
131	Ten lost tribes of Israel. Anglo-Israelism	2	1		3	6	1		
132-135	Jews outside of Israel	340*	307	280	290	1224	237	305	181
135	By country, A-Z[c]	337	300	275	287	1187	237	300	175
	[E184.J5 United States]	97	75		113*	188	100	85	100
140-140.5	Political and social conditions	3	6	4	3	18	2	4	
141-148	Jewish question; anti-semitism, assimilation, etc.	154	18	120	142	292	131	167*	85
149-151	Zionism. Restoration. Judenstaat	110*	130	103	84	345	82	76	62
151	Biography & Memoirs of Zionists, A-Z.	32*	60	25	18	125	25	25	10

[a]Binghamton's holdings are shown for Hebrew and English (H + E).

[b]D810.J4 see other A-Z Library of Congress Classification (Appendix 3).

[c]Countries for which three or more titles were available were: Africa, Austria, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Great Britain, Ethiopia, France, Germany, India, Italy, Poland, Russia, Spain, and United States (see count below DS135). With the exception of Cornell, Albany had more titles on Russia; Stony Brook had more titles on Germany.

*Strongest holdings outside Cornell.

Evaluation for Table 7

(Library of Congress Class DS)

Strength

DS101-102.9 General = Sources, Documents, Collections, Works: Buffalo.

DS103-108.9 Description and Travel; Binghamton. Buffalo.

DS110-113 Regions; towns; Antiquities; Social life and customs: Binghamton. Albany.

DS114-126.5 History: Binghamton. Buffalo.

DS125-126.5 19th and 20th centuries: Binghamton. Rochester.

DS126-126.4 Period of British control 1919-1948: Binghamton.

DS126.5 Republic, 1948- : Rochester.

DS126.6 Biography: Syracuse.

DS132-135 Jews outside of Israel - also by country: Albany.
Jews in the U.S.: Buffalo.

DS141-148 Jewish question; Anti-semitism; assimilation, etc.: Stony Brook.

DS149-151 Zionism: Albany. Binghamton.

COMPARATIVE HOLDINGS

Comparison with Recognized Collections of Judaica

University Libraries

	Brandeis[a]	Cornell	Binghamton H + E[b]	Albany	Stony Brook
DS135 History of Jews by country	2200	118/	300 + 275	337[c]	300
DS141-148 Jewish Question; anti-semitism, etc.	550+ (DS141-145 only)	292	18 + 120	154	167

[a] Data gathered in Spring 1974

[b] Hebrew + English

[c] English and European mostly

Table 8

SHELF-LIST COUNT FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASS PJ
(Language & Literature)

Classification Number	Subject	University Libraries							
		Albany	Binghamton H	Binghamton + E[a]	Buffalo	Cornell	Rochester	Stony Brook	Syracuse
PJ4501-5061	Hebrew Language and Literature APPROX. TOTALS	162	1,889		190	1,935	130	150	
PJ4501-4937	Hebrew Language; Grammar, Style; Lexicography	62	200	160	80	450	62	55	
5001-5047	Hebrew Literature, History, Criticism, Biography, Terms	37	175	38	25	280	19	20	
5049	Hebrew Literature by country	1	3	2	4	15	3	1	
5050-5054	Individual authors and works								
5050	Medieval to 1700	10	37	8	7	62	6	10	5
5051	1701 - 1820	3	12	1	1	12	-	1	1
5052	1821 - 1885	1	18	2	1	25	1	-	1
5053	1886 - 1945	15	325	12	29	400	12	23	7
5054	1945 -	13	760	12	17	780	9	31*	10
5057-5058	Translation from foreign literatures into Hebrew		8	12		4			
5059-5060	Collections of translations from Hebrew into foreign languages	10			7	30	10	8	
5071-5079	Judeo-Arabic		2	1	1	4	1	1	
5081-5089	Judeo-Persian								
5111-5192	(Judeo-German) Yiddish[b]	125	300	72	155*	700	112	90	50

Table 8 - LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASS PJ - Continued

Classification Number	Subject	University Libraries							
		Albany	Binghamton		Buffalo	Cornell	Rochester	Stony Brook	Syracuse
PJ5201-5329	Aramaic	3	18	12	12	80	12	18	6
PC1784	Judeo-Italian	1							
4813	Judeo-Spanish	8	1	8	8	13	-	11	7
5423	Judeo-Portuguese	-							
PL65.K3	Karaitic (Turko-Tataric)	-							

[a]Binghamton's holdings are shown for Hebrew and English (H + E).

[b]Usually in translation

*Strongest holdings outside Cornell.

Evaluation for Table 8

(Library of Congress Class PJ)

Strength PJ4501-5061 Hebrew Language and Literature: Cornell. Binghamton
English and European: Buffalo. Stony Brook

PJ4501-4937 Hebrew language; Dicitionaries*; Grammars, etc.:
Binghamtonl Buffalo.
Albany's Kosover Collection.

PJ5001-5047 History and Criticism: Cornell. Binghamton.
English: Albany

PJ5050-5054 Individual Authors: Stony Brook. Buffalo.

Weakness Generally weak in literature outside of Cornell and Binghamton.

PJ5111-5192 Yiddish Literature: Cornell. Binghamton.
Translations and History & Criticism: Buffalo

Comments: Hebrew Belles-Lettres in significant numbers only at Cornell and Binghamton (a conservative estimate of 1,500+ titles).

*Note: Rochester has rare editions of dictionaries in lexicography.

COMPARATIVE HOLDINGS

PJ5001-5013 Hebrew Literature - History and Criticism:

Brandeis	200+
Cornell	50
Binghamton	34

Bibliographic Checking - Qualitative Evaluation

Turning to a qualitative analysis and evaluation of the holdings in the major areas of Judaic Studies at the seven institutions, one is struck by the similarities in titles held by the five libraries whose collections are chiefly in English and European languages. The similarities were observed by the investigator in the course of measuring the shelf-list and scanning titles.

Since it was not possible for the investigator to check bibliographies at all seven libraries, results of bibliographies checked for the purpose of collection evaluation at Buffalo are offered. The results are given in percentage of titles held in a given bibliography and may serve as indicators of the non-Hebrew titles that are most likely to be held also by Albany, Rochester, Syracuse and Stony Brook. The average number of titles held in these five libraries is 2,993 (excluding periodicals). Buffalo's title count of 3,449 is well above this average. The percentage of titles held in Buffalo, resulting from a bibliographic check, is presumably higher than the percentage to be found at the other four libraries, when Buffalo has more holdings in a particular subject area (consult Table 4-8 for title counts in subject area).

Cornell and Binghamton cannot be included in such an interpretive evaluation because 1) the assumption is that Cornell's collection size will yield much higher percentages of titles held; 2) Cornell's and Binghamton's titles in the Hebrew (and Yiddish) language were not submitted to bibliographic checking.

The qualitative evaluations are therefore based on 1) the experience at Buffalo, 2) the impressions obtained of titles during the shelf-list

count, and 3) the application of the sampling technique.[37] Assumptions based upon such data should be treated cautiously.

Reference Materials

Bibliography checked: Herbert C. Zafren, "Jewish Reference Books; A Select List." Jewish Book Annual 28 (1970/71): 56-71.

Entries: 157 approx.

Buffalo: 113 approx. - 71%

Comment: The libraries are most likely to lack encyclopedias, dictionaries, and concordances in Hebrew. All libraries have Jewish encyclopedias in English, English-Hebrew dictionaries, biographical directories, yearbooks, bibliographies, some catalogs of Jewish libraries, and a very limited number of atlases. The Index to Jewish Periodicals (Cleveland, 1964-) is usually available but not Issachar Joel's Index of Articles on Jewish Studies Reshimat Maamarim be-Madae ha-Yahadut (Jerusalem, 1969-). Reference materials are usually available in English for the study of Jewish history and for the study of Jewish literature (excepting Hebrew letters) as well as those English reference tools associated with Biblical Studies. Reference materials for the study of Talmud and rabbinical literature are not available except for some English introductions, translations and anthologies (e.g. Danby, H. The Mishnah, N.Y., 1950; Montefiore, Claude G., A Rabbinic Anthology, Philadelphia, 1960; and Jastrow, Marcus, A Dictionary of the Targumim..., New York, 1950). German dictionaries and grammars for the study of Bible and dictionaries for the study of Talmud are also usually available in original or in reprint.

With the addition of the Kosover Collection, the library at Albany will be greatly enriched with Hebrew and Yiddish encyclopedias, dictionaries, Hebrew reference works, a number of interesting bibliographies and some catalogs of Judaica in European collections.

The three outstanding book catalogs of American Judaica collections as held by the seven libraries are given in the chart below:

Book Catalogs	Albany	Bing-hamton	Buf-falo	Cor-nell	Roch-ester	Stony Brook	Syra-cuse
New York Public Library Dictionary Catalog of the Jewish Division (1960).	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no
Hebrew Union College. Catalogue of the Klau Library (1964).	no	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
Harvard College Library. Catalogue of Hebrew Books (1968) and Supplement I (1972)	yes	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no

General Judaica

Bibliographies checked in: The Study of Judaism; Bibliographical Essays (New York: Antidefamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1972).

Richard B. Bavier, "Judaism in New Testament Times," pp. 26-34.

Entries: 139 (includes periodical citations)

Buffalo: 86 - 62%

Comment: No particular strength noted in libraries.

John T. Townsend, "Rabbinic Sources" pp. 44-80.

No count available

Comment: The Townsend bibliography is very comprehensive. The libraries' holdings in this area are limited and fragmentary. Some libraries have a Migraot Gedolot; Albeck's Shisha Sidre Mishna, 6 v. (Dvir, 1952-56); Blackmann's Mishnayoth, 6 v. (New York, 1965); The Tosefta, ed. and commentary by Saul Lieberman is not usually available in the libraries. The Soncino Talmud in English is generally available but not the Talmud Bavli or the Talmud

Yerushalmi. However, the Babylonian Talmud edited by A. Steinsalz (Jerusalem, 1969-) is on standing order at some libraries. Since the survey, Buffalo has acquired the Talmud Bavli (Vilna: Romm,in reprint) and also the volumes to date of the Tosefta by S. Lieberman. Editions and commentaries on individual tractates are not generally available, nor works of Midrash. Libraries do have Jastrow, M. A Dictionary of the Targumim... (New York: Pardes, 1950) and Levy, J. Chaldäisches Wörterbuch... (Cologne, 1959) and Wörterbuch über die Talmudim und Midrashim, 4 v. (Darmstadt, 1963). The following table gives the shelf-list count by title for holdings in Talmudic literature (BM497-519):

Albany	Binghamton	Buffalo	Cornell	Rochester	Stony Brook	Syracuse
62	700	70	900	45	55	50

From the above chart it can readily be seen that Cornell and Binghamton have considerable strength in Rabbinical literature (mainly in Hebrew), due to the PL-480 Program.

Frank Talmadge, "Judaism on Christianity: Christianity on Judaism," pp. 106-112.

Entries: 79 (excludes periodical citations).

Buffalo: 33 - 41%

Comment: Libraries (with the exception of Cornell) have less than 50% of the titles in Talmadge's bibliography. Cornell shows a title count of 137 and presumably would have most of the titles in this bibliography.

Fritz Rothschild and Seymour Siegel, "Modern Jewish Thought," pp. 163-184.

Entries: 404 (includes approximately 100 periodical citations).

Monographs: 307

Buffalo: 128 (Monographs) - 42%

Comment: Of the one hundred articles cited in journals, fifteen articles were not available at Buffalo. Compare English title count under BM1-449 for Albany and Buffalo (see Table 5). Albany's title count would produce a higher percentage of titles held in this subject field.

Lloyd Gartner, "The Contemporary Jewish Community" pp. 188-206.

Entries: 101 (list of periodicals not included).

Buffalo: 68 - 67%

Comment: This bibliography covers 19th and 20th century Jewish history. The libraries with the exception of Cornell have comparable English and European language holdings. According to the shelf-list, Albany has particularly good English holdings on the histories of Jews by country (DS135); Albany and Binghamton have relatively good holdings on the topic of Zionism (DS149); the "Jewish Question" (DS141) and Anti-semitism (DS145) are well-represented by titles at Stony Brook. Most libraries have the basic English and European language histories by Dubnow, Grayzel, Graetz, Elbogen, Gotein, etc.

Bibliographic checking of the Gartner bibliography at Albany or Stony Brook would yield a higher percentage of titles held.

Henry Friedlander, "The Holocaust: Anti-semitism and the Jewish Catastrophe," pp. 209-229.

Entries: 119 (list of periodicals not included).

Buffalo: 72 - 60%

Comment: The assumption here is that with the exception of Cornell, Stony Brook would yield a higher percentage of titles (see Table 7, DS141-148). Histories of European Jewry and Holocaust materials may be found not only in the DS125-150 classification, but in Library of Congress schedules not

counted such as in the "D's" - German History, European History, World War II - Personal Narratives-Jewish, etc. At Stony Brook German Judaica was found in some strength in relation to the size of the Jewish history collection.[38]

Cornell and Binghamton have particular strength in memorial and remembrance books of East European Jewish and German communities, some in Hebrew, but more often in Yiddish, supplied in the PL-480 Program.

Other bibliographies checked:

Biblical Studies BS701-1830

John Bright. A History of the Bible. 2nd ed. (Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1972).

Entries: 72

Buffalo: 42 - 58%

Comment: Buffalo has made some effort in the last two to three years to support Biblical archaeology.

"Biblical Studies" in Joshua Rothenberg. Judaica Reference Materials: A Selective Bibliography (Waltham, Mass: Brandeis, 1971) pp. 22-38.

Entries: 81

Cornell: 60 - 75%

Buffalo: 30 - 37%

Comment: Buffalo lacked most Hebrew reference sources. Note that Cornell's holdings were checked and the result (.75) suggests that its reference sources for Bible research need to be enriched.

Bibliographies in The Jewish Catalog: A Do-It-Yourself Kit, compiled and edited by Richard Siegel, Michael Strassfeld and Sharon Strassfeld (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1973) pp. 27-247.

SECTIONS:

"Mishnah and Talmud," pp. 227-229

None of the libraries had all of 12 works cited. Average: 6 out of 12 titles.

"Holocaust," pp. 237-238

Entries: 33

Titles checked: 30

Stony Brook: 21 or more (selective check)

Current Imprints:

"Works in Judaica 1970-72: A Sampling" in American Jewish Yearbook (1973) pp. 259-263.

Albany: 22 titles checked (spot check)

18 titles listed - 81%

Stony Brook: 59 titles checked

44 titles listed - 76%

Comment: Titles were selected arbitrarily because of lack of time. It was desirable to get some impression on current acquisitions. The results of spot checking would indicate that current titles are being acquired selectively on a regular basis.

Periodical Evaluation

In an effort to make some evaluation of the serials held at the seven university libraries, a checklist of serials was compiled based on titles cited in a number of sources. Close to four hundred titles, including

periodicals, annuals, irregular serials and some monographic series, mostly in English and European languages, but also some in Hebrew and Yiddish, were identified for the checklist. The result of this effort is recorded in detail in Marianne Goldstein's Selected Serials in Judaic, Biblical and Near Eastern Studies...; A Union List (Buffalo: SUNY at Buffalo, Lockwood Reference Dept., 1975). This list records the holdings of each library as follows: 1) 306 titles in English and European languages; [illegible] Hebrew titles; and 3) 6 Yiddish titles. An introductory essay provides the rationale of the title selection; detailed statistics are provided in a number of appendices, and there is a bibliography of sources for the selection of serials of the Jewish press. Statistics from that study are reproduced in this section under Table 11 and 12.

Based on the total number of titles held in the three categories, the major findings are presented below:

1. English and European languages

Most titles held: Cornell (241)
Buffalo (161)
Binghamton (151)

Most current subscriptions: Cornell (148)
Buffalo (119)
Binghamton (106)

Complete runs with current subscriptions: Cornell (112)
Binghamton (39)
Buffalo (33)

Partial runs with current subscriptions: Buffalo (81)
Binghamton (60)

2. Hebrew Language

Most titles held: Cornell (54)

Binghamton (25)

Most current subscriptions: Cornell (38)

Binghamton (20)

3. Yiddish Language

Most titles held: Cornell (5)

Albany (4)

Comment: Cornell as would be expected has the strongest serial collection in all languages and in completeness of runs. Cornell and Binghamton benefited from the Israel PL480 Program which supplied many Hebrew serials. At least some of these serials are now being subscribed to on a title by title basis by these two libraries.

Albany ranks sixth in total titles held and in the number of current subscriptions. Albany is aware of its need to build up its serial collection to parallel its growth in monographs acquired through the Kosover Collection. Indeed, some back runs of serials were acquired through this purchase.

Rochester has the smallest serial collection but does not plan to duplicate since it is able to draw on the resources of its affiliate - the Ambrose Swazey Library of the Colgate Rochester Divinity School.

Attention is called to the following chart of "Titles held partially."

Partial Runs- no current subscriptions		Partial Runs with current subscriptions	
Buffalo	39	Buffalo	81
Binghamton	39	Binghamton	60
Stony Brook	36	Stony Brook	61

Comment: This means that over 120 titles at Buffalo and over 100 titles at Binghamton are in various stages of incompleteness.

Table 9

Six Major Periodical Titles

	Albany	Bing-hamton	Buf-falo	Cor-nell	Roch-ester	Stony Brook	Syra-cuse
American Academy of Jewish Research. Proceedings.	C	C	C	C	NL	C	NL
Jewish Quarterly Review	P	P	P	C	R	P	P
Monatsschrift fuer Geschichte und Wissenschaft d. Judentums. 1851-1939	P	NL	P	P	NL	NL	NL
Revue des Etudes Juives	NL	P	P	P	NL	NL	P
Tarbiz (Tarbits	NL	P	P	P	NL	NL	NL
Zion (Tsiyon)	P	C	NL	C	NL	NL	NL

Note: Periodicals for which a report on holdings was requested in "Survey of Library Resources in Jewish Studies in American Colleges, Universities, and Research Institutions. [39]

Abbreviations: P = Partial
C = Complete
R = Recent
NL = Not Listed

Comment: At least one library should have a complete run of one of the above titles.

Table 10

Periodical titles frequently cited in the Study of Judaism; Bibliographical Essays (New York: Ktav, 1972)

	Albany	Bing-hamton	Buf-falo	Cor-nell	Roch-ester	Stony Brook	Syra-cuse
American Jewish Yearbook	P	P	P	almost C	P	P	P
Conservative Judaism	R	NL	NL	R	NL	P	NL
Hebrew Union College Annual	P	C	NL	C	P	almost C	NL
Journal of Bible and Religion	P	P	P	C	P	R	C
Judaism	almost C	C	P	C	P	P	C
Tradition	NL	NL	P	almost C	R	P	R
Yad Vashem Studies...	NL	C	NL	almost C	NL	R	P

Abbreviations: C = Complete
P = Partial
R = Recent
NL = Not Listed

Table 9 and 10 have been constructed to demonstrate unevenness in holdings: 1) the gaps, 2) the strengths, and 3) the partial runs which could possibly be merged.

Table 11

SERIAL HOLDINGS IN SEVEN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Statistics based on 306 titles in a list of mostly English and European language titles

INSTITUTION	TOTAL TITLES HELD	PERCENTAGE OF TITLES IN LIST	TOTAL TITLES CURRENT SUBSCRIPTION	RANK	RANK: COMPLETE SETS WITH CURRENT SUBSCRIPTION	RANK: PARTIAL SETS WITH CURRENT SUBSCRIPTION
Albany	94	.31	68	6	6	5
Binghamton	151	.49	106	3	2	3
Buffalo	161	.53	119	2	4	1
Cornell	241	.79	148	1	1	7
Rochester	68	.22	55	7	7	6
Stony Brook	125	.41	86	4	5	2
Syracuse	118	.39	87	5	3	4

INSTITUTION	TITLES COMPLETE AND CEASED	TITLES PARTIAL ONLY	TITLES COMPLETE AND CURRENT	TITLES PARTIAL AND CURRENT	TITLES CURRENT: 1973/74 RECORD ONLY
Albany	6	20	13	41	14
Binghamton	6	39	39	60	7
Buffalo	3	39	33	81	5
Cornell	25	68	112	19	17
Rochester	6	7	15	26	14
Stony Brook	3	36	17	61	8
Syracuse	3	28	36	46	5

Table 11 (continued)

CURRENT SERIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS HELD IN ALL LANGUAGES

LANGUAGE	ALBANY	BINGHAMTON	BUFFALO	CORNELL	ROCHESTER	STONY BROOK	SYRACUSE
English & European	68	106	119	148	55	86	87
Hebrew	3	20	5	38	-	1	1
Yiddish	-	3	-	5	-	1	-
TOTALS	71	129	124	191	55	88	88

NUMBER OF TITLES IN ORDER OF LANGUAGE FREQUENCY

English - 192	Italian - 7	Yugoslavian - 2	Czech - 1
German - 62	Spanish - 4	Polish - 1	Arabic - 1
French - 34	Dutch - 1	Russian - 1	

Table 12

HEBREW SERIAL HOLDINGS IN SEVEN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Statistics based only on the 57 titles checked

Institution	Titles Complete & Ceased	Titles Partial Only	Titles Complete & Current	Titles Partial & Current	Titles Current Only	Total Titles Held	Rank
Albany		7		2	1	10	3
Binghamton		5	5	14	1	25	2
Buffalo			1	3	1	5	4
Cornell	1	15	15	13	10	54	1
Rochester							7
Stony Brook		1		1		2	5
Syracuse				1		1	6

YIDDISH SERIAL HOLDINGS IN SEVEN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:

Statistics based only on the 12 titles checked

INSTITUTION	TITLES HELD
Albany	4 (in Kosover Collection)
Binghamton	3
Buffalo	1
Cornell	5
Rochester	0
Stony Brook	1
Syracuse	0

JEWISH NEWSPAPERS ON SUBSCRIPTION:

INSTITUTION	ENGLISH	HEBREW	YIDDISH
Albany	1	1	
Binghamton	1	2	1
Buffalo	1		
Cornell	1	1	
Rochester	1	1	
Stony Brook	1	1	
Syracuse	1		

Note: Rochester, Albany and Buffalo also have local Jewish weeklies - not included.

Suggestions for Sharing Serials

Sharing of resources can only be accomplished by librarians with a felt need to cooperate. The librarians in the libraries involved would have to deliberate on each title, mark each title by a predetermined code as to its relative importance and disposition, then sit down with fellow librarians at a negotiating table to work out an exchange. Of course, each library could try to carry its own load and make use of interlibrary loan whenever the need arises. However, the cost of building serial holdings and the cost of housing serials should discourage such short-sighted planning. The sharing of little used material, particularly, would relieve acquisitions, handling, and storage costs.

Suggestions for sharing serials include:

1. transferring and combining partial sets (at least 15 titles can be identified).
2. Completion of holdings - one library agrees to complete its partial run (over 10 sets in various states of incompleteness identified).
3. Cancellation of titles (over 25 titles identified which are currently subscribed to in more than four libraries which are not frequently called for).
4. Replacement with microfilm
    a) of ceased titles
    b) of living titles, with current subscription only
5. At least one library should continue to subscribe to a basic list of Hebrew periodicals.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

Rationale for Recommendations for Cooperative Collection Development

In these days of tightening budgets and consequent considerations on all levels - local, state, and federal - for the sharing of resources, requests for support need to be accompanied by a well-planned program to justify such support. On the New York State level, for the University of the State of New York, a library committee was charged by the Commission of Education "with the responsibility of developing guidelines for planning the integration and utilization of academic library resources in the period to 1990."[40] Among the several recommendations provided in the Report of the Advisory Committee, the recommendation "that cooperative collection development be encouraged, especially where it can be based upon previous inter-institutional curriculum rationalization or upon existing academic library strength,"[41] is of particular interest in the recommendations that follow.

Furthermore, recommendations are based 1) on the policy of "open access" (in-person borrowing privileges) for members of the SUNY institutions in New York State; 2) the privileges of FAUL consortium members who may go directly to each other for borrowing with the exception of Cornell which is approached via NYSILL; 3) the fact that the FAUL consortium is set up for the purpose of promoting cooperative projects, including the sharing of resources. Also, the New York State Interlibrary Loan Network is an effective and progressive system which in combination with the Reference and Research Library Resources System (The Three R's) provides an effective structure for the utilization of resources. It would be well here to call attention to the following passage:

> "A library limited by its resources cannot meet unqualified client expectations. Since their power to effect fundamental change through cooperation is limited, librarians would be better advised

> to explore functional and structural alternatives, perhaps within coordinated systems or they should seek associations with those organizations which perform the functions previously assumed by the individual library, and which for a fee provide these as services to the library."[42]

Despite the above suggestion that cooperative collection development possibilities are limited, and the recognition that cooperative collection policies have to "await interinstitutional rationalization of academic programs"[43] recommendations are being made. Reporting on a meeting with personnel from the Division of Budget and SUNY Central Administration in Albany, and related to a Division of the Budget study of university library resources, Eldred Smith, Director of Libraries, State University of New York at Buffalo, reported that

> "it was clearly indicated that one of the most critical issues, especially in light of our current fiscal situation, was the internal sharing of resources. In terms of this discussion, there was a recognition, that if sharing is contemplated, obviously the location of the materials should be primarily focused at the four centers because of the graduate research needs."[44]

Cooperative Development of Resources

Among the many kinds of library cooperation, the kind to be explored here is the cooperative development of resources. Only a small number of consortia have undertaken such cooperation.[45] Cooperation might involve the mutual notification of purchase, joint purchasing of materials, assigned subject specialization in acquisitions, or transfer of holdings. Similar kinds of cooperation were considered at the end of Chapter IV under suggestions for

sharing serials. The recommendations of this section of the report consider only assigned subject specialization in acquisition. As one librarian has noted "subject specialization may be enforced eventually by sharp-pointed pencil budgeteers from the State capital, and may or may not be related to the academic need."[46] Furthermore, the Patrick Study reports that:

> "the consortia (engaged in cooperative collection development) have agreed to establish areas of specialization. For this activity, each member of the consortium agrees that it will develop a core collection that supports the teaching program of its institution and that, for acquisitions outside of that collection, it will seek to confine purchases to agreed upon areas of specialization. The objective is to develop a strong collection within the consortium, rather than individual collections that are parallel and mediocre."[47]

The report continues:

> "One way to arrive at areas of specialization is to inventory the collections of the member libraries. Each member can then specialize in the areas in which it is strongest. If, on the other hand, the inventory identifies certain subjects not adequately covered by any of the members and it is felt that the area requires more extensive coverage to meet the needs of the consortium faculty and students, then a member may decide to specialize in that area."[48]

Specific Subject Area Assignments

The assignments are merely suggestions and are based on the findings of this survey.

Albany.

1. Acquire Talmudic and Rabbinic literature to fill gaps and complement the Kosover Collection.
2. Develop strength noted in the Jewish history collection and in books on Zionism in English and European languages.
3. Add encyclopedias, dictionaries, concordances, bibliographies, book catalogs and other current reference tools to complement the retrospective reference collection acquired through the Kosover Collection.

Rationale

1. Based on areas of stated and observed strength in the Kosover Collection and strength in non-Hebrew titles on sources of Jewish religion.
2. Observed strength in holdings of non-Hebrew titles on Jewish history and history of Jews in individual countries including the United States.
3. To develop a regional source for an excellent reference collection.

Binghamton.

1. Commitment to a blanket order plan for the acquisition of Hebrew library materials.

Rationale

1. Binghamton was an Israel PL480 Book Program participant until the cessation of the program in 1973. No library now receives any Hebrew publications on a regular basis even based on a very limited profile. A blanket order would assure the receipt of at least the most significant current Israeli and Hebrew publications, would strengthen and continue an established collection, and would provide the regional resource for

Hebrew, as well as Arabic which Binghamton receives under PL480.

2. Size of Jewish student enrollment (almost .50) and expressed interest in Judaic Studies programs. Existence of a major in Hebrew.
3. The collection already has holdings in Hebrew belles-lettres and should strengthen this area. Binghamton might consider acquisition of Jewish Theological Seminary collection of "Poetry and Belles-Lettres" on microfilm when available (see Appendix 8).

Buffalo.

1. Acquisition of non-Hebrew serials available on microform (such as offered by the Interdocumentation Company, AG., Switzerland); the completion of significant partial sets of serials, especially where Cornell's holdings may also be partial.

   Examples: Revue des etudes juives, 1880-1920, v. 1-77. Sfr. 992

   Monatsschrift fuer Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums. Breslau, 1851-1939, v. 1-78. Sfr. 972

   Others as needed: see Selected Serials in Judaic, Biblical and Near Eastern Studies (Buffalo: SUNY at Buffalo, 1975).
2. Acquisition of Medieval and Modern Jewish philosophy in English and European languages.
3. Acquisition of collections and individual works of Hebrew and Yiddish literature in English translation.

Rationale

1. With the exception of Cornell, has the strongest collection of serials in English and European languages. Since Buffalo is one of the major resource libraries for the region, the demand is frequent for scholarly journal articles, particularly in the area of history, philosophy, archaeology, philology and the classics.

2. Numerically, Buffalo has the largest collection of English titles in Jewish philosophy and Modern Jewish thought outside of Cornell.
3. Buffalo has a distinguished Department of English; faculty and student interest is high for world's literature in translation, especially of the twentieth century.

Cornell.

1. The acquisition of the Jewish Theological Seminary Collections on microfilm. Of the eight collections listed in Appendix 8 that are now available, the most urgent ones would appear to be "Selected Bible Manuscripts" and "Philosophy Manuscripts." The cost for these two collections is $2,195.00 ($1,700.00 and $495.00 respectively). This cost might be absorbed by all libraries.

Rationale

1. The acquisition of "Selected Bible Manuscripts" would enrich a collection of some strength in biblical texts and textual criticism. The "Philosophy Manuscripts" would coincide with a stated need to strengthen resources for the study of Medieval philosophy.

Rochester.

The acquisition of library materials might take into account weaknesses at the other six libraries and strengths in its own locality.

1. Develop a collection of Yiddish literature.
2. Develop a collection of Hebrew literature (Belles-Lettres).
3. Acquire or share in purchase of microfilms - particularly in the JTS Collections on microfilm of Very Rare Books, Philology Manuscripts, and Liturgical Manuscripts. (Total: $2,005.00). See Jewish Theological Seminary Collections, Appendix 8.

4. Acquire Jewish music resources at Eastman School of Music.

Rationale

1. To complement Yiddish Fiction Collection found at Rochester Public Library.
2. To provide access to some Modern Hebrew literature (since Colgate Rochester Divinity School Library does not collect Belles-Lettres).
3. To add to its own rare book collection notably in lexicology and philology (as observed in process of counting shelf-list).
4. The Sibley Music Library might consider the acquisitions of "liturgical manuscripts." The library at Eastman School of Music is the only resource for Jewish music materials in this region.

Stony Brook.

1. Acquisition of German Judaica including German-Jewish periodicals. Might consider the acquisition of the 19th and 20th century German Jewish Press available on microfilm through Princeton Datafilm, Inc. The microfilm, depending on the publication and the status of the collection, range in price from $15.00 to $456.00.
2. Consider specialization in the following areas: Holocaust literature; the literature on anti-semitism and the "Jewish Question"; the Contemporary Jewish Community.
3. Stony Brook may also be a center for scientific publications from Israel.

Rationale

1. German Judaica holdings are relatively strong for the size of the Judaica collection and there are expressed research interests in this area; some runs of German-Yiddish periodicals in original and microfilm have already been acquired.
2. Stony Brook shows some strength in the literature of the Holocaust, Anti-

semitism, and also the Contemporary Jewish Community.

3. Has contacts through faculty with Israel's technical and scientific institutes.

Syracuse.

1. Acquisition of library materials on Jewish people in special areas, i.e., South East Asia (India), Slavic speaking countries (Russia, Poland, etc.); and Latin America.
2. Build up strength in non-Hebrew editions of the Old Testament and critical commentaries.
3. Share in some uncovered field.

Rationale

1. Syracuse has been acquiring library materials under a number of PL480 Programs; has collection interests in South East Asian, Latin American and Slavic materials.
2. Syracuse has a Department of Religion; fairly strong holdings in Biblical studies and religion (mostly Christian); has relatively strong collections of biography.
3. Since its assignment area is relatively light, Syracuse may be willing to build in an area not concentrated on particularly, such as: Cabbalah; Hasidism; Mysticism (in line with other curriculum interests in studies of religion); also, it may share in the acquisitions of microfilms.

Government Publications and Newspapers

For Israel Government publications and newspapers, the libraries would depend primarily on the Center for Research Libraries. They may also decide among themselves, which libraries, presumably Cornell or Binghamton, would add some titles in these areas.

Broad Areas of Responsibilities

Hebrew Acquisitions:

Humanities - Binghamton

Social Sciences - Cornell

Rabbinics - Albany

Physical Sciences - Stony Brook

If more specific subject area assignments were sought, broader assignments could be considered as follows:

In English and European languages:

Judaism (Theology, Religion) - Albany

Philosophy - Buffalo

History - Albany, Stony Brook

Bible Studies - Cornell, Syracuse

Literature - Buffalo, Rochester

Serials - Buffalo, Cornell

In Hebrew and Yiddish languages:

Hebrew resources - Binghamton, Cornell

Serials - Binghamton

Other Considerations

Availability of many collections on microform should lend to dialogue among the libraries as to acquisition intent, since few acquisitions are now made from out of print book catalogs and since there are fewer valuable collections available from private sources. It would also seem that notice of intended purchase of such sets would seem desirable to avoid duplication of relatively little used material. Attention should also be paid to the reproduction of library materials that for one reason or another are not bought by the Center for Research Libraries.

Librarians concerned with the continuing development and enrichment of Judaica collections and resources should encourage further action on the comment made by Charles Berlin in his recent study that "the establishment of a Bibliographic and Documentation Center for Judaica may well be the key to the further development of Jewish library resources.[49] He outlines a number of benefits that could be derived from such a center as for instance 1) the identification and acquisition of current Judaica worldwide; 2) supplementary cataloging services; 3) training programs for Judaica librarians; 4) making available duplicate materials to new libraries or acting as a storehouse for little used or costly materials (such as the Center for Research Libraries); 5) guiding publishers in the matter of reprints and priorities in microfilming, preparation of bibliographic tools.[50] Such a center would indeed fill a need. It could be a real clearing house for library resources in the United States and abroad. Documentations of collections such as the one presented in this paper would hopefully provide some input and should further point out the great need for a Bibliographic and Documentation Center for Judaica.

A step in the direction of bibliographic control of Judaica library resources has been taken by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Grants are being awarded to members of the Committee for Archives and Research Libraries in Jewish Studies for the purpose of making possible better access to "the vast collections at the institutions to scholars by proper cataloging and to clear up the huge backlog of indexing and filing of documents so that future researchers and scholars can be served."[51]

CONCLUSION

This survey of Judaica library resources and the recommendations resulting from the survey provide a model for the processes that need to be carried out to bring about cooperative collection development in a given subject area in a consortium or indeed any group of libraries. It is recognized that data is needed on selection policies, subject collection sizes, academic programs, and special resources of the individual institutions to assist librarians to carry on a meaningful dialogue on this type of cooperation. A statement of academic goals in each institution and the inter-institutional rationalization of programs are desirable if not necessarily available ingredients for library planning. Librarians buy the books needed to support specific programs; knowledge of the library resources available may attract a scholar to a campus and will certainly influence the continuing support of a program. Local as well as regional resources should be made known, made accessible, and considered in any cooperative planning.

In these days of tight budgets, specific plans for the sharing of resources are not idealistic dreams, but necessary steps to insure the development of quality collections. This means that library resources in certain subjects should be developed extensively at designated units rather than on a mediocre level in all libraries. Recommendations in this study for cooperative collection development projects include the acceptance of regional or consortium responsibility for a subject, the relocation of material and the joint purchase of material. Library administrators and budget officers require specific information to justify library expenditures; academic programs may not be supported where there are no library resources.

This study has confined itself to the survey of a quite narrow subject field in terms of the academic libraries considered and the programs they must support. With the exception of Cornell, library holdings in Judaica are rather limited and with some noted exceptions, rather similar in content. The particular exceptions noted were in Binghamton's strength in Hebrew language titles and Albany's enriched resources as a result of the recent acquisition of a private collection. Still, each library exhibited some specific strengths and the focus should be on developing these. A survey of the library resources for the classic disciplines would probably reveal more specialized collections, interests, and locations of "rare" library materials.

The model presented here invites reactions from library colleagues and administrators interested in making collections better known and establishing a dialogue for cooperative collection development. If the description of our library resources and the transmission of this information is the key to cooperative collection development, it is hoped that this survey has opened a door.

APPENDIX 1

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Director: Marianne Goldstein, Associate Librarian, SUNY/AB

Project title: A survey of library resources in Judaic Studies in the FAUL and SUNY Center Libraries, with recommendations toward formulating plans for possible areas of cooperative collection development.

Project Statement of Purpose:

In these days of tightening budgets and expanding programs, plans for cooperative acquisitions and resource sharing become ever more desirable. In order for University Libraries to agree on areas of cooperation, they must be able to establish guidelines based on the evaluation of existing collections and awareness of present and future programs. Indeed, in the process of evaluation and information collecting, the libraries may even influence future programs. Implicit in such a study is the determination of the size of the collection and an evaluation in terms of its ability to support existing programs. Quantitative measures are useful, but the study aims at testing the quality of existing collections with a view to determine the areas of specific subject emphasis within the Judaic Studies collections of the FAUL Consortium and SUNY Centers.

The study may provide a model for the processes to be pursued and implemented that can lead to cooperation among libraries and book selectors in a given subject area. Of primary importance in exploring such possibilities is the documentation of the collections and programs on the campuses involved, the establishment of close contact with the respective subject librarians, exploration of system-wide sharing facilities, and proposals for experimentation of new as well as tried means of cooperation.

The Judaic Studies collection lends itself to evaluation and planning precisely because its programs on many campuses are still in the formative stages. Clearly defined goals and careful evaluation of strengths and weaknesses in existing collections may provide the facts needed to support requests for funds from the various sources of support.

It is hoped that the study may prove useful to the libraries concerned, as well as provide a model for other studies in specific subject areas.

APPENDIX 2

PROJECT OUTLINE

I. Introduction and background of the survey
   - A. Purpose
   - B. Rationale for libraries selected
   - C. The plan of the survey
   - D. The implementation of the survey

II. The Survey: Procedures
   - A. Preliminary Inquiries
     1. Gain support of Library Directors and authorization to use facilities
     2. Prepare and submit preliminary questionnaire
     3. Arrange for visits
     4. Determine extent of existing information from visits and responses to questionnaire
     5. Study acquisition policies and programs
     6. Make inquiry of the academic environment
        - a. Existing programs
        - b. Projected programs
        - c. Size of faculty, student body, course enrollment
        - d. Research interests
        - e. Other influences affecting library collection
   - B. The User's needs
     1. Interviews with faculty
     2. Interviews with subject and reference librarians
     3. Use of interlibrary loan - a sampling
   - C. Inventory
     1. Counting the shelflist
     2. Checking periodical holdings
     3. Checking selected lists as a means to assess the quality of the collections
     4. Determine strength of supporting collections
     5. Inquire re special collections - archives, manuscripts (preliminary)
   - D. Criteria for evaluation
     1. Course support
     2. Program level support
     3. Research support
     4. Comparisons with other collections

E. Other resources - implications
   1. FAUL Consortium
   2. OCLC
   3. Statewide
   4. Interlibrary loan
   5. Regional resources (primarily adjacent institutions with special collections)

III. Conclusions and Recommendations

A. Evaluation
   1. Quantitative
   2. Qualitative
   3. Areas of subject strength

B. Suggested areas of cooperation

C. Some recommendations for implementation

Appendices
   Charts
   Statistics

APPENDIX 3

Shelflist Count for Library of Congress Classes A Through Z
Not Included in the Major Areas of Judaica Resources
(see Table 1 for Major Areas)

Subject Area	Classification Number	University Libraries						
		Albany	Binghamton	Buffalo	Cornell	Rochester	Stony Brook	Syracuse
Collections of monographs	AC101-104	1			6			
Gen. Periodicals for Jewish Readers	AP91-93	2	2		27		2	1
History of Civilization-Jewish Rel.	CB241			2	1			
Archives - Israel	CD2011				1			
Hebrew Seals	CD5354				2			
Hebrew Calendar	CE35		5 + 3[a]		13			
Jewish Inscriptions	CN745				1			
Jewish Names	CS3010							
World War, 1939-1945-Jews	D810.J4	45	150	75	213	17	75	23
Jews in America	E29.J5	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - not counted -						
Jews in U.S.	E184.J5	97	75	113	188	100[b]	85	100[b]
Jews in Civil War	E540.J5		1	3	8		2	
Jews in Revolution	E269.J5			1	2			
Jews in War of 1812	E359.9J5							
Jews in War of 1898	E725.5J4							
Jews in Argentina	F3021.J5	6		1	6		4	
Jews in Bolivia	F3359.J5							
Jews in Brazil	F2659.J5	5		4	3		5	
Jews in Canada	F1035.J5	5		7	9	4	2	

APPENDIX 3

Shelflist Count for Library of Congress Classes A Through Z
Not Included in the Major Areas of Judaica Resources - Continued

Subject Area	Classification Number	University Libraries						
		Albany	Binghamton	Buffalo	Cornell	Rochester	Stony Brook	Syracuse
Jews in Chile	F3285.J4	1		1	1		1	
Jews in Colombia	F2269.J5	1			1		1	
Jews in Cuba	F1789.J4					1		
Jews in Ecuador	F3799.J4							
Jews in Latin America	F1419.J4	2	1	2	6	2	3	
Jews in Mexico	F1392.J4	3	1	3	5	3	3	
Jews in South America	F2239.J5	3		2	4	1	2	
Jews in Uruguay	F2799.J4							
Atlases - Israel	G2235-2450 G2450	5	6	5	11		2	5
Maps - Israel	G7500-7504				1			
Geography of Israel	GB284				2			
Coasts-Geomorphology	GB457.76							
Pre-historic Skull	GN75.P2							
Jews - Ethnology	GN547	9		6	11	11	5	3
Wandering Jew	GR75.W3		1	1	3	1	1	1
Tales, Jewish (Folklore)	GR98	12		5	37	5	10	
Israeli Folklore			1		2	2		
Dress. Costume. Hebrew.	GT540			1	2		1	
Dancing - Israel	GV1703.P3				1			
Statistics	HB3255				2			

APPENDIX 3

Shelflist Count for Library of Congress Classes A Through Z
Not Included in the Major Areas of Judaica Resources - Continued

Subject Area	Classification Number	University Libraries						
		Albany	Binghamton	Buffalo	Cornell	Rochester	Stony Brook	Syracuse
Commerce, Ancient	HF369		1		1	4		2
Labor	HD6305.J5	3		3	9		1	
Jews: Social Problems-Ancient	HN10.H4			2	1			
Jews: Social Problems-Modern	HN40.J5			1	3			
Marriage, Ancient	HQ507	1		1	6	1		
Marriage - Jews	HQ525.J4	4	4	6	7	2	1	3
Kibbutz, Child Problems	HQ792	not included - not counted						
Women in ancient times	HQ1132		1		1			
Women	HQ1172		1		2			3
Secret Societies	HS2226-30							
Philantrhopy	HV17							
Charities, Relief, etc.	HV3191-93	9	5	13	10	6	4	6
Jews and Socialism	HX550.J4	1	2		2		2	
Agriculture Planning and Village Community - not counted								
(Ancient State) - Political Theory	JC67	1			1			
Palestine, Israel (Official Documents)	J693.P2	1	1 + 1	1	5			
Government (Constitutional History and Administration)	JQ1825.P3 JQ1825.I3	25	35 + 25	20	60	18	16	14
Local Government - Israel	JS7499.I8-83		3 + 1	1	6			
Emigration, Immigration - U.S.-Jews	JV6895.J6	1	2	1	1	1	2	
Immigration and Emigration: Palestine & Israel	JV8749.P3-JV8749.I8	2	11 + 4	3	32	5	4	5
History of Education (Ancient)	LA47	1	1	2	8	1		
History of Education in Palestine and Israel	LA1440-1444	8	12		14	7	2	
General works, by country, etc.	LC701-775	16	12 + 5	15	32	12	11	12
Jewish Education in U.S.	LC471			8	4		4	

APPENDIX 3

Shelflist Count for Library of Congress Classes A Through Z
Not Included in the Major Areas of Judaica Resources - Continued

Subject Area	Classification Number	University Libraries						
		Albany	Binghamton	Buffalo	Cornell	Rochester	Stony Brook	Syracuse
Jewish Music - General, specific, vocal, liturgical, etc.	M	7	9 + 7	10	53	Sibley Library 150+	5	
Jewish Music - History & Criticism	ML	9	20 + 21	35	35	50+	17	10
Israel Museum Guides	N3750				3			
Art, Israeli	N7277-78		1	2	6	3	1	
Art, Jewish	N7415-17	8	3	8	10	10	6	
Jewish Architecture	NA250-245		2	3			3	
Modern Jewish Architecture	NA4690	2	4	3			1	
Jewish Sepulchral Monuments	NA6135							
Ancient Jewish Sculpture	NB130.J5							
Modern Jewish Sculpture	NB199							
Jewish Caricatures	NC1763.J4							
Jewish Painting	ND199							
Jewish Illuminated Mss. & Books	ND2935	1	1	1		1	1	
Jewish Decorative Arts	NK1038							
Jewish Ceremonial Art	NK1672	1	1	1		1		
Jewish Alphabet, Calligraphy	NK3636							
Jewish Art in General	NX684							
Hebrew Agriculture	S425							
Jewish Medicine (Bibl., Talmudic, etc.)	R135.5				8		1	
Jews in Public Health (anc. customs)	RA561				1			
Jews in Public Health (U.S.)	RA448.J4							
Jews as Physicians	R694		1		3			
Science (Jewish)	QK128	2	1 + 2	1	2		2	
Bibliography - National Bibliography - Israel	Z3476-3480		6 + 2	6	30		5	2

APPENDIX 3

Shelflist Count for Library of Congress Classes A Through Z
Not Included in the Major Areas of Judaica Resources - Continued

Subject Area	Classification Number	University Libraries						
		Albany	Binghamton	Buffalo	Cornell	Rochester	Stony Brook	Syracuse
Bibliography of Jews; Bio-Biblio; Collections; Religion; History; Special Topics such as Law and Zionism	Z6366-6375	25	12 + 19	35	130	26	29	19
Manuscripts. Hebrew	Z6605.H4		5	6	1			
Philology. Hebrew, Yiddish	Z7070	8	18 + 2	20	75		9	6
Bible	(Z7770[d]			9	37		3	
Versions. A-Z	(Z7771			8	25		6	
Parts	(Z7772			3	2			
APPROXIMATE TOTALS		288	620	365	999	228	262	199

Note: Blank spaces under columns usually indicates no titles held in that classification number.

[a]Number of titles in Hebrew and English (5 + 3 = H + E)

[b]Approximate count

[c]Does not include titles in Health Science Libraries

[d]Subcounts

APPENDIX 4a

Program of Judaic Studies

State University of New York at Albany

Program Level: BA (approved as of 9/1/74)

Size of Faculty: 5+

Size of Student Enrollment: 350

Department	Title of Courses
Judaic Studies Undergraduate Fields	
Hebrew	Elementary, Intermediate, Advanced Hebrew Hebrew Composition & Conversation Introduction to Contemporary Hebrew Literature The Literature of the Hebrew Renaissance
Yiddish	Elementary and Intermediate Yiddish
Bible	The Hebrew Bible: A Survey The Pentateuch Genesis Three Major Prophets Later Books of the Bible
History	The Early Period of Jewish History The Talmudic Period of Jewish History The Medieval Period of Jewish History The Modern Period of Jewish History Development of the American Jewish Community Development of Israeli Society Historical Introduction to the Talmud Israeli Politics Jewish Communities American Zionism from Herzl to the Holocaust American Zionism from the Holocaust to the Present
Philosophy	American Jewish Philosophy Existential Jewish Philosophies Modern Jewish Religious and Secular Thought Medieval Jewish Philosophy Studies in an Individual Judaic Philosopher Talmudic Thought: An Introductory Analysis Talmudic and Medieval Jewish Literature in Translation Maimonides and Spinoza Philosophic Aspects of the Talmud Topics in Jewish Philosophy Independent Study

APPENDIX 4a

Program of Judaic Studies

State University of New York at Albany - Continued

Department	Title of Courses
Literature	Modern Yiddish Literature in Translation
	Modern Hebrew Literature in Translation
	Introduction to the Pentateuch
	Introduction to the Prophets
	The Book of Job and the Problem of Evil
	Literature of the Spanish-Portuguese Jews and New Christians
	Talmudic and Medieval Jewish Literature in Translation
	The Literature of the Holocaust in Translation
	Israeli Literature in English Translation
	Studies in an Individual Judaic Writer
	Topics in Jewish Literature
	Literature of a Subculture

APPENDIX 4b

Program of Judaic Studies

State University of New York at Binghamton

Program Level: Certificate (similar to a Minor); Major[1]

Size of Faculty: 1 full-time + 17 part-time drawn from other departments on campus

Size of Student Enrollment: 250

Department	Title of Courses
The Judaic Studies Program draws on faculty from many departments.	
Undergraduate Fields:	
Judaic Studies "Core" Surveys	Jewish Civilization: The Biblical Period The Hellenistic Period Medieval Jewish History Modern Jewish History
Electives:	Topics in Jewish Thought and Society: Biblical to Rabbinic Periods Medieval and Modern Periods Sociology of the Jews in America The Jewish-American Novel Literature of Exile and Assimilation Israel and Its Neighbors The Arab-Israeli Dispute
Hebrew	Elementary Intermediate Readings in Hebrew Literature Modern Short Story (taught in Hebrew) Modern Poetry (taught in Hebrew) Biblical Literature (taught in Hebrew) Rabbinic Literature (taught in Hebrew)
Yiddish	Elementary Intermediate Readings in Yiddish Literature
Peripheral Courses	In the Social Sciences and Literature when relevant to student's program of studies.

[1]A student who wishes to major in Judaic Studies may arrange an individualized program through the Coordinator of Judaic Studies and the Innovational Projects Board (IPB). When sufficient number of students have chosen such an arrangement, the Judaic Studies Program will be empowered to offer a formal major of its own. (Flyer on Judaic Studies Program at SUNY/Binghamton, available from Coordinator of Judaic Studies, SUNY/Binghamton).

APPENDIX 4C

Program of Judaic Studies

State University of New York at Buffalo

Program Level: No BA at present. Special Major according to rules set up by Special Major Committee of Division of Undergraduate Education.

Size of Faculty: 1 + Faculty from other Departments.

Size of Student Enrollment: 118

Department	Title of Course
Chair of Judaic Studies (under Dept. of Classics	
Undergraduate	
Fields of Judaic Studies:	Jewish Traditions, Ancient and Modern Israel and the Ancient Near East/Israel and the Emergence of Judaism Israel, its Archaeology and Culture Hebrew Language and Literature Modern Jewish History
Hebrew	Second Year Hebrew* (Critical Languages Program) Third Year Hebrew* (Critical Languages Program)
Classics	History of Religion The Septuagint Independent Study
English	The Bible as Literature
Philosophy	Topics in Medieval and Renaissance Philosophy: Jewish Philosophy from Philo to Maimonides

In addition, courses in Judaic Studies offered by the program in Religious Studies may be counted with the approval of the sponsors.

Supplementary coureses may also be chosen from the Social Sciences and Literature when relevant.

*1st year Hebrew cannot be counted toward Major.

APPENDIX 4d

Program of Judaic Studies

Cornell University

Program Level: B.A., M.A., Ph.D

Primarily offered on undergraduate level.

Also possible to develop "Independent Major Program"

Size of faculty: 6+

Size of Student Enrollment: not available

Department	Title of Courses
Semitic Languages and Literatures	
Undergraduate Fields:	
Hebrew	Elementary; Intermediate, Advanced Hebrew Elementary Classical Hebrew Independent study.
Biblical Literature	Readings in the Hebrew Bible The Literature of Ancient Israel History of the Ancient Near East in Biblical Times Biblical Law
General Judaic Studies	What is Judaism? History of the Jewish People: 1. History of Ancient Israel: from the earliest times to the Babylonian Exile. 2. The History of Ancient Israel: from the Babylonian Exile Through the Fall of Masada and the Bar Kochba Rebellion. 3. Independent Study: Medieval Jewish History Readings in Hebrew Texts from 13th-15th Centuries.
Modern Hebrew Literature	Modern Hebrew Literature Seminar in Contemporary Hebrew Literature

Other Course offerings:

Arabic Language

Arabic Literature: A survey of Arabic literature from pre-Islamic times to the present

Independent study

Akkadian (Elementary)

APPENDIX 4d

Program of Judaic Studies

Cornell University - Continued

Graduate Fields:

Ancient & Medieval Arabic Liaterature
Jewish & Islamic Medieval Philosophy
Medieval and Modern Jewish History
Modern Hebrew Literature
Biblical Studies

N.B. A graduate student can form his own program; he has to get a professor to work with and a committee of three professors to approve his program.

APPENDIX 4e

Program of Judaic Studies

University of Rochester

Program Level: No BA in Judaic Studies

Individualized program with a Major in Religious Studies.[1]

The Philip Bernstein Chair in Judaic Studies has been formally announced. Involves a considerable endowment (1975/76)

Size of Faculty: 2 + Faculty of Religious Studies and Interdepartmental

Size of Students in Sections: 300

Department	Title of Courses
Religious Studies	Introduction to Judaism
	Idea of the Messiah
	Modern Jewish Thought
	Jewish Intellectual History
(Courses as listed in catalogs between 1972-1974)	Major Themes in Classical Jewish Thought
	Modern Conceptions of Jewish History
	Medieval Jewish Thought
	American Judaism
Hebrew	Elementary, Intermediate, Advanced
Summer Session	Israel and the Middle East
	Soviet Jewry
1975/76	Hebrew Literature Courses

[1] A request for an individualized program with a Judaic Studies Major in Religious Studies has to be approved by Academic Policy Committee.

APPENDIX 4f

Program of Judaic Studies

State University of New York at Stony Brook

Program Level: (A Major has been approved in principle in Spring 1974)

At time of interview with C. Rhein, lecturer and PH.D. Candidate, acting as representative for program, Jan. 1975 a tentative commitment had been made to appoint someone in Jewish Philosophy at the Assistant Professor rank for 1975/76

Projection: 3 tracks in a Major
1. Language and Literature
2. Social Sciences and History
3. Philosophy

*Size of Faculty: 3 + 1 part-time + interdepartmental

Size of Student Enrollment: 300+

Department	Title of Course
Judaic Studies Program	Elementary, Intermediate, Advanced Classical Hebrew
	Genres of Biblical Literature (in Hebrew)
(Detailed information about the program may be obtained from the chairman)	Readings in Talmud (in Hebrew)
	Readings in 20th Century Israeli Authors
Interdisciplinary:	
History	Civilization of Israel I and II
	The Holocaust: The Destruction of European Jewry, Causes and Consequences.
	The Jews from the Conquests of Alexander to the Conquests of Mohammed.
Sociology	American Jewish Community
	Yiddish (no details available)
(Spring 1975):	The Lower East Side as fact and metaphor; a study of migration from Europe to America upon the Eastern European Jew as this experience is revealed in the fiction of the period between 1890 and 1930.
	Comparative Semitic Linguistics
	Bible as Literature

N.B. 2 Ph.D. candidates in History have interests in Judaica resources connected with their research in German Judaica and Canadian Judaica.

*Programs of Religious Studies - at the time of interview there was some hope of making an appointment of a Hebrew Scholar in Religious Studies.

APPENDIX 4g

Program of Judaic Studies

Syracuse University

Program Level: No Judaic Studies Major, Major in Religion only.

Size of Faculty: 1 + faculty in Department of Religion

Size of Student Enrollment:

Judaism	= 75+
Ancient Israel	= 75+
Hebrew	= 33+
Mini-course	= 50+

Department	Title of Courses
Department of Religion	Introduction to the Study of Judaism (General)
	Religion (Mini-course)
Jewish Studies (under this department)	The History and Religion of Ancient Israel (2 sem.)
	Mysticism (Jewish)
	Research and Writing in the History and Thought of Israel
	Modern Judaism
Philosophy	Jewish Philosophy
History	Modern Jewish History
Languages	Hebrew, Elementary and Intermediate
	Other listings:
	The Prophets of Israel
	Social Ethics in Ancient Israel
Jewish Literature	Not listed

APPENDIX 5

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF JUDAICA RESOURCES - PROGRAMS - SERVICES

IN SEVEN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, AS OF 1973/74

ITEM	UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES						
GENERAL INFORMATION	Albany	Binghamton	Buffalo	Cornell	Rochester	Stony Brook	Syracuse
Type of Institution	private; public	private public	private; public	private	private	public	private
Date Founded	1844; 1960	1946; 1950	1846; 1962	1865	1850	1957	1870
Total Number of Volumes	805,000	671,000	1,482,907	4,278,000	1,400,00	850,000	1,238,866
Volumes in Soc. Sci. and Humanities Collection	805,000[a]	671,000[b]	808,172[c]	2,489,433[d]	1,100,000[e]	850,000[f]	463,074[g]
Number of serial titles	13,000	14,000	14,500+	50,000	13,000	10,000	17,499
Book Budget [Total]	$811,000	$700,000	$1,043,438	$2,117,528	$700,000[h]	$750,000	$660,000
Written Selection Policy	no	no	no	1966	no	no	no
Area(s) of exclusion	Far East	Far East	none	none, Near East low priority	Near East	Far East, low priority	Far East
Area(s) of inclusion	Russian Some Chinese	Arabic, Russian, etc.	Non-European limited	All, in limited way	---	Near East, Limited	Hebrew & Arabic, low priority
Cooperative Acquisitions Programs	CRL[i]	CRL Arabic-PL480 Hebrew-PL480	CRL	CRL Arabic-PL480 Hebrew-PL480	CRL	___	PL480 So.East Asia
Affiliations							
CRL	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no
OCLC	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
NYSILL	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
LOCAL	3 R's[j]	3 R's	3 R's	3 R's	3 R's	3 R's	3 R's
REGIONAL	--	FAUL	FAUL	FAUL	FAUL	--	FAUL
OTHERS	--	--	--	--	--	Ambrose Swasey Library	--

APPENDIX 5

SUMMARY CHARACTERISITCS OF JUDAICA RESOURCES - PROGRAMS - SERVICES - Continued

ACQUISITIONS-JUDAICA	University Libraries Albany	Binghamton	Buffalo	Cornell	Rochester	Stony Brook	Syracuse
Free Money	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000	--	$1,500	$1,000	not available
General Budget is used for	curr. impr.	curr. impr.	curr. impr.	all	curr. impr.	curr. impr.	curr. impr.
Committed Budget (serials, C.O.'s)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Endowments, Gifts, Other assistance	Jewish Community	Holocaust-gift	Jewish Federation 1972-75	Alumni gifts (small)	Endowment of Bernstein Chair 1975+	---	---
Blanket orders	yes	yes	yes (until 75/76)	no	yes	yes	yes
Approval Plans - English Language	yes	yes (until Dec'74)	yes (until'74)	no	yes	yes	yes
European Language	yes	yes (until'74)	yes (until'74)	no	yes	yes	yes
Hebrew	no	no (PL480 discontinued in 1973)	no	no (PL480 discontinued in 1973)	no	no	no
Israel	none	none	none	none	none	no	no
BOOK SELECTION							
Selector responsibility	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Faculty Desiderata	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Reviews, Lists, Catalogs, etc.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Proof Sheets	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Israeli Bibliographies	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Out-Of-Print Materials - Faculty requests	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
On regular basis	no	no	no	no	no	no	no

APPENDIX 5

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF JUDAICA RESOURCES - PROGRAMS - SERVICES - Continued

	University Libraries						
POPULATION	Albany	Binghamton	Buffalo	Cornell	Rochester	Stony Brook	Syracuse
Student Enrollment	13,000	8,800	24,000	16,000	7,885	13,000	18,000
Jewish Student enrollment	3,500	4,000	5,000	2,500	3,300	6,000	3,000
Student enrollment in Jewish Studies courses (approx.) in one semester	350	250	118	not available	300	300+	225+
Number of students with Major in Jewish Studies	not available	6	2	not available	none	none	none
Jewish Studies Program Level	B.A.(1974)	Major Certificate	"Special Major"	B.A.; also M.A., Ph.D. by special arrangement	No B.A. at present; individual programs available	Major has been approved in principle; courses are offered	Major in Religion
JUDAIC STUDIES RESOURCES							
Volumes in Judaica (in major areas)	3,721 + 6,000[k]	10,028	4,138	17,111	2,955	2,865	4,268
Volumes in serials (titles multiplied by 15)	1,62[illegible]	2,685	2,505	4,455	1,020	1,920	1,770
Other Library of Congress Classes A-Z	288	620	365	999	228	262	199
TOTALS	11,629	13,333	7,008	22,566	4,203	5,047	6,237
Rank	3	2	4	1	7	6	5
Written policy	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Beginning date of deliberate acquisition	1970	1969	1972	1960+	1972/73	1970	1974-
Level of collection building[1]	2	2	1/2	3	2/3	2	2
Projected level (1-2 years)	3	3/4	2/3	-	-	3	2
Exclusions - Language & Countries	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Participant PL-480	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	no
Duplicates (potential source)	yes	yes	no	yes	no	no	no

APPENDIX 5
SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF JUDAICA RESOURCES - PROGRAMS - SERVICES - Continued

	University Libraries						
PERIODICALS-CURRENT SUBSCRIPTIONS	Albany	Binghamton	Buffalo	Cornell	Rochester	Stony Brook	Syracuse
English and European[a]	68	1[illegible]5	119	148	55	86	87
Hebrew[a]	3	20	5	38	-	1	1
Yiddish	-	3	-	5	-	1	-
Hebrew newspapers	1	2	-	1	1	1	-
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS (Includes manuscripts, rare books, facsimiles, microforms, audio-visuals, archival, pamphlets, ephemera)	rare books microforms pamphlets ephemera	rare books facsimiles pamphlets	Vertical file (pamphlets)	rare books facsimiles microforms pamphlets ephemera	rare books facsimiles Eastman-Sibley Music Library	German-Judaica and German-Jewish periodicals on microfilm, some holdings physical sciences pamphlets ephemera	small number of special items in German-Jewish History (Leopold von Ranke Collection
GEOGRAPHIC RESOURCES							
Academic-local	none	none	none	none	Sibley Music Collection, and Colgate Rochester Divinity School	New York City collections	none
Religious Organizations - Temples-Cultural	Beth El Emmeth	none	Beth Zion Bureau of Jewish Education	none	Beth El B'rith Kodesh Rabbi A. Karp's Collection		
Public	N.Y.State Library		Buffalo & Erie County P. L.			N.Y. Public Library	
Within driving distance (3 hours)	New York City	New York City Cornell	Univ. of Toronto	-	Colgate Rochester Divinity School	New York City	-

APPENDIX 5

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF JUDAICA RESOURCES - PROGRAMS - SERVICES - Continued

	University Libraries						
INTERLIBRARY LOAN STATISTICS (for one year estimate)	Albany	Binghamton	Buffalo	Cornell	Rochester	Stony Brook	Syracuse
Borrowing	25	25	50	100	25	50	25
Lending	25	25	50	100	25	50	25
Libraries borrowed from UTS = Union Theol. Seminary HUC = Hebrew Union College JTS = Jewish Theol. Seminary	UTS, HUC DROPSIE	Cornell HUC Princeton	Cornell HUC NUC locations	NYPL HUC Chicago Harvard	HUC JTS Buffalo	HUC	
ORGANIZATION OF COLLECTION							
Integrated	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Separate facility	no	yes Holocaust Collection	no	no	no	no	no
Classification system	L.C.	L.C.	L.C.	L.C.	L.C.	L.C.	L.C.
Periodicals classified	yes	no	no	yes	serials only	yes	yes
Computer record	yes	no	no	only for acquisitions	no	no	yes (internal record)
Print-out facility	yes	no (except for periodicals)	no (except for serials)	no	periodicals only	no	yes
CATALOGING							
OCLC	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Hebrew Cataloger	no	yes (non-professional)	no	no	no	no	no
Hebrew typewriter	no	yes	no	-	no	no	no
National Union Catalog available	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Other Catalogs available: Harvard Cat. Hebrew Books N.Y.P.L. Jew. Div. Catalog HUC Klau Library	 yes yes no	 yes yes yes	 no yes yes	 yes yes no	 no no no	 yes yes no	 no no no

APPENDIX 5

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF JUDAICA RESOURCES - PROGRAMS - SERVICES - Continued

	University Libraries						
	Albany	Binghamton	Buffalo	Cornell	Rochester	Stony Brook	Syracuse
Temporary Service Assistance (students, others)	yes	yes	yes	yes	--	--	--
Backlog: Judaica (mostly Hebraica)	6,000 or less in process	1,000+	25	50	no	no	no
PERSONNEL & SERVICES							
Professional with degree in Jewish Studies	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Assigned professional librarian with no specific training	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Student help	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	--	--
Non-professional staff with varied Jewish Studies experience	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no

Note: Dash means no information recorded

[a]Includes periodicals; excludes government documents and microform materials.

[b]Includes bound periodicals.

[c]Lockwood Library excludes most periodicals and government documents; includes some serials.

[d]Olin Library only.

[e]River Campus

[f]Excludes Health Sciences Library

[g]Byrd Library (includes periodicals but not annuals, other serials).

[h]Excludes Music, Medicine and some Fine Arts; includes serials funds.

[i]Center for Research Libraries.

[j]Reference and Research Library Resources Systems in New York State.

[k]Kosover Collection.

[l]For definition of level of collection building, see p. 30 of this report under III. Resources and Acquisitions.

[m]Estimated only on basis of 340 titles checked.

[n]Incomplete data fo· Cornell, Stony Brook

APPENDIX 6

SUMMARY CHART OF THE SEVEN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES HOLDINGS IN RELIGION (BL-BX)

		University Libraries						
		Albany	Binghamton	Buffalo	Cornell	Rochester	Stony Brook	Syracuse
BL	Religions, mythology, rationalism	2,675		3,750		3,600	2,075	2,912
BM	Judaism	827	3,593	837	4,321	508	508	557
BP	Islam, Bahaism, Theosophy	300		850		475	225	980
BQ	Buddhism	50		50		25	25	88
BR	Christianity	2,600		5,050		2,100	2,100	1,975
BS	Bible	920		2,800	(8,411)	1,200	778+	1,420
BT	Doctrinal Theology			2,350		1,150		1,135
BV	Practical Theology			2,280				1,565
BX	Denominations & Sects			6,130			4,125	3,288
Dewey	200-300 Syracuse							12,000
BL-BX	TOTALS	7,372	8,825[1]	24,097	74,352[2]	9,058	9,836[3]	25,920 adjusted to 45,720 Mar. 1975

[1] SUNY/Binghamton. Distribution of Classified Book Collection (Titles) June 5, 1973.

[2] Titles classified by the Library of Congress Classification - Seventeen University Libraries, 1973. Preliminary Edition. General Library, University of California, Berkeley (for Cornell only)

[3] Stony Brook figure for BL, BM, BP, BR, BS (1-1830 only) and BX.

APPENDIX 7

1974 TITLE HOLDINGS AT OTHER ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN MAJOR AREAS OF JUDAICA

	Spertus College	University of Toronto	Brandeis	Columbia University	Jewish Theological Seminary
I. Jewish Philosophy and Religion B154 - 159 B755 - 759 BJ1279 - 1287 BM1 - 488 BM525 - 532 BM534 - 538 BM560 - 755 BM900 - 990	3,213	N.A.	9,625	N.A.	11,475
II. Rabbinical Literature BM495 - 518 BM520 - 523 BM545 - 555	1,575	1,400	[4,600][a]	N.A.	See B & BM above
III. Biblical Studies BS701 - 1675 BS1691 - 1830	1,300	3,000	3,250	6,000+[b]	4,400
IV. Jewish History DS101-151	4,160	N.A.	8,575	20,000+	6,525
V. Jewish Philology and Literature PJ4501 - 5110 PJ5111 - 5192 PJ5201 - 5329	2,790	N.A.	5,200+	3,500+	6,775

PERCENTAGE OF CLASS OF TOTAL JUDAICA COLLECTION IN LC CLASSES NOTED

	SPERTUS	BRANDEIS
B & BM	.25	.36
BM	.12	[.17]
BS	.10	.12
DS	.32	.32
PJ	.21	.20
	100%	100%
Total Cards	13,038	26,650

[a] This figure is included in the 9,625 titles (cards) for Brandeis. Count only once.

[b] Columbia counts are very approximate. Count is estimated from Public Catalog, not from shelf-list.

N.A. = Not Available

APPENDIX 8

THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY COLLECTIONS ON MICROFILM

1. HEBREW INCUNABULA - important printed Hebrew works published during the first half-century of printing (1453-1500). The collection is an important resource for the study of the history of printing in general, and the development of Hebrew printing and publishing in particular.
2. BENAIM COLLECTION - includes Hebrew and Judeo-Arabic manuscripts assembled by Rabbi Joseph Benaim. The collection provides an excellent selection of the literary creativity of Moroccan Jewry ranging from Bible and Talmud commentaries and liturgical works to popular and folkloristic literature as well as communal records.
3. SELECTED BIBLE MANUSCRIPTS - contains many of the most important codices and manuscripts reflecting the various centers of the Jewish Diaspora over the past thousand years. The volumes in this collection come primarily from the E. N. Adler Collection, the Enelow Memorial Collection, and the M. Sulzberger Collection.
4. STEINSCHNEIDER COLLECTION - contains the works of Moritz Steinschneider (1816-1907), the foremost Jewish bibliographer of all time. Included are many valuable bibliographies, monographs, and articles dealing with the history of Hebrew letters as well as the history of philosophy, the sciences, and medieval medicine.
5. LITURGICAL MANUSCRIPTS - contains valuable material for the study of Jewish worship throughout history. The various prayer books reflect the usage of different Jewish communities, in Germany, France, Spain, Provence, North Africa, Yemen, India and Persia. The manuscripts also contain Hebrew religious poetry and a number of beautifully illuminated volumes.

6. PHILOSOPHY MANUSCRIPTS - includes famous and lesser known manuscripts in medieval Jewish thought. Original Hebrew works as well as translations from Arabic and Latin.

7. VERY RARE BOOKS - comprised of printed books from the sixteenth century.

8. PHILOLOGY MANUSCRIPTS - about 150 important manuscripts on philology.

Additional collections in process and scheduled for future introduction include:

Poetry and Belles-Lettres

Cabbalah

History

Polemical Manuscripts

Karaite Collection

Enelow and Adler Miscellaneous Manuscripts

French Collection

Science

Maimonides Mishneh Torah

FOOTNOTES

1. Charles Berlin, "Library Resources for Jewish Studies in the United States," American Jewish Yearbook 75 (1974/75): 3-53.

2. Ibid., p. 3.

3. Ibid., p. 45.

4. Jewish Studies in American Colleges and Universities (Washington, D.C.: B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations, 1972).

5. Ibid.

6. FAUL Handbook. (Syracuse, N. Y.: Five Associated University Libraries, May 1970), inside cover.

7. Report of the Advisory Committee on Planning for the Academic Libraries of New York State. (Albany, The University of the State of New York, State Education Dept., 1973), preface, vii.

8. David Kaser, "University Libraries and Academic Decision Making." Address, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1973. SUNY at Buffalo, School of Information and Library Services.

9. Marion Wilden-Hart, Cooperative Resource Development in the Five Associated University Libraries. A Study with Recommendations. (Syracuse, New York: Five Associated University Libraries, 1970). p. 34 ED049768 RIE Aug. '71.

10. Marianne Goldstein, Selected Serials in Judaic, Biblical and Near Eastern Studies in the FAUL Consortium and SUNY Center Libraries. (Buffalo, SUNYAB, Lockwood Reference Dept., 1975).

11. Advisory Committee on Planning, pp. 19-20.

12. Herbert Goldhor, An Introduction to Scientific Research in Librarianship (U.S. Dept. of HEW, Urbana, Illinois: July 1969, University of Illinois) Final Report Project No. 7-1217, Contract No. OEC 1-7-071217-5113.

13. Maurice B. Line, Library Surveys: An Introduction to Their Use, Planning, Procedure and Presentation (London: Archon Books & Clive Bingley, 1967).

14. Hannah B. Applebaum, Evaluation of the University Library's Collection in Support of the Judaic Studies Department's Program (SUNY at Albany, January 9, 1974). In-house publication.

15. Paul Feldman, ed. and others, College Guide for Buffalo Jewish Youth, 1974-1975 (Buffalo, N. Y.: B'nai B'rith JFS Group Guidance Program, 1974), p. 40.

16. Applebaum, p. 1.

17. Goldstein, Selected Serials.

18. Berlin, "Library Resources," p. 34.

19. Feldman, College Guide, p. 41.

20. Ibid., p. 42.

21. Temple Questionnaire was sent to a select group of Temple libraries in respective cities.

22. Feldman, College Guide, p. 14.

23. Thomas Waterman Hewett, Cornell University: A History, 4 vols. (New York: The University Publishing Society, 1905), 2:3.

24. Ibid., p. 5.

25. Rita Guerlac, "Cornell's Library," Cornell Library Journal, 1967, no. 2, p. 6.

26. Ibid., p. 29.

27. Interview with Dr. I. Rabinowitz, Wednesday, October 30, 1974.

28. Feldman, College Guide, p. 32.

29. Directory '74 (Rochester, N.Y.: Rochester Regional Research Library Council, 1973), p. 2-3. "Extensive Research Level" - includes all relevant published material in any language but no manuscript material. "Research level" -- includes fundamental works of scholarship mainly in Western European languages necessary for teaching and research above the undergraduate level.

30. Feldman, College Guide, p. 43.

31. Ibid., p. 44.

32. Columbia Survey, Nov. 1956 in Tauber, M.F., ed., Library Surveys (New York: Columbia University Press, 1967), pp. 263-265.

33. Berlin, "Library Resources," pp. 10-13.

34. Ibid., p. 11.

35. Goldstein, Selected Serials ...

36. Robert B. Downs, "Uniform Statistics for Library Holdings," Library Quarterly, 16 (1946): 63.

37. Marianne Goldstein and Joseph Sedransk, "Using a Sample Technique to Describe Characteristics of a Collection," College and Research Libraries, in press.

38. Ibid.

39. Berlin, "Library Resources," p. 50.

40. Advisory Committee on Planning, p. vii.

41. Ibid., p. 5.

42. Michael M. Reynolds, "Library Cooperation: The Ideal and Reality," College and Research Libraries 35 (1974): 430.

43. Advisory Committee on Planning, p. 6.

44. SUNY at Buffalo. Minutes of the Joint Meeting of the Library Administrative Council and the Library Faculty Executive Committee. May 20, 1975.

45. Ruth J. Patrick, Guidelines for Library Cooperation; Development of Academic Library Consortia (Santa Monica, Calif.: System Development Corporation, 1972) p. 172.

46. Ibid.

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